

FORWARD TO THE \$25,000 MARK BY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, TO KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

THE DAILY WORKER

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U. S. THREATENS BREAK WITH MEXICO

Going Upward to the \$25,000 Mark to Keep OUR DAILY

Contributions to Nov. 20.....\$19,570.70
Contributions Nov. 22 (Monday).....598.00
Contributions Nov. 23 (Tuesday).....409.00
TOTAL.....\$20,577.70

By C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary, Workers (Communist) Party
The returns for the Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund must be increased
thru intensified work. If we are to reach the \$25,000 mark—the first half
of the \$50,000 fund—by November 30.

Tuesday's contribution, in place of showing an increase, represents a
falling off of nearly \$200 as against Monday. There remain only Wednesday,
Friday, Saturday, Monday and Tuesday in this month in which The DAILY
WORKER will receive contributions.

To reach the \$25,000 mark by next Tuesday means that we must raise
\$1,000 each day during these five days.

Based upon the present percentage of their quota for the Keep The
DAILY WORKER Fund the districts of the party should raise the following
amounts during the next five days in order to complete the first half of the
Keep The DAILY WORKER Fund:

New York	\$1,000
Chicago	500
Coston	500
New Haven	250
Philadelphia	250
Pittsburgh	150
Cleveland	300
Detroit	200
St. Paul	300
St. Louis	100
San Francisco	250
	\$4,500

The completion of the \$25,000 half way goal of the Keep The DAILY
WORKER Fund is not only necessary in order that November make a good
showing in the campaign but it is essential to meet the maturing obligations
of The DAILY WORKER.

On Monday The DAILY WORKER must meet a bill for \$2,000 to cover a
supply of paper without which The DAILY WORKER cannot appear. Other
obligations of the same character make the raising of the \$4,500 which will
raise the fund to \$25,000, a matter of urgent necessity to Keep The DAILY
WORKER.

We call upon the party organizations in the various districts to mobilize
all their forces for the drive for The DAILY WORKER during the next few
days and to raise as a minimum the amounts assigned to them in the above
tables.

These amounts can be raised if the work is taken up in earnest—in spirit
that this is work which must be done in order to Keep The DAILY WORK-
ER. This issue of The DAILY WORKER will reach every section of the
country by Friday. The DAILY WORKER Committees should be called into
session on Friday and Saturday and organized to make Sunday a DAILY
WORKER Day, on which thru organizing as many party members as possi-
ble for systematic collection of funds, the total assigned to the district is
raised.

An organized push forward of this character will result in the collection
of the \$4,500 needed to reach the \$25,000 mark.

We call upon every party committee and every party unit for immediate
action to raise this \$4,500 and the \$25,000 goal.

Current Events

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

THAT there is danger of war be-
tween France and Italy is indi-
cated by the presence of a section of
the French naval forces on the coast
of Morocco with striking distance
of Italy. Mussolini's brigands are
threatening to grab off the French
Riviera. The fascist government
openly boasts of the increase in the
Italian population and justifies a de-
mand for colonies on the ground of
extraordinary fecundity.

THERE is plenty of idle land to take
care of the surplus Italian popula-
tion, and under a sane system of so-
ciety there would be no difficulty
about making the necessary arrange-
ments to find the needed space. But
as long as capitalism exists, waste
will be the rule and the first consid-
eration will be profit and not utility.
So we have France and Italy making
warlike gestures at each other with
the possibility that thousands of
French and Italian workers will be
killed before the imperialists of both
countries settle their differences.

THIS mad dog Mussolini is drawing
perilously near the rocks. The
ludicrous figure he cuts as the origi-
nator of plots against his own life has
made him the laughing stock of
Europe. And when people begin to
laugh at a bully, his end is near.
People are inclined to attach too
much importance to Mussolini's per-
sonality. They seem to think that but
for Mussolini's personality would fall to
the ground. It cannot be denied that
Mussolini's personality is an impor-
tant factor. But the real power be-
hind fascism is composed of the in-
dustrial capitalists, the bankers and
big land-owners of Italy, supported by
(Continued on page 2)

PRESIDENT OF CHICAGO FEDERATION OF LABOR TO SPEAK AT PROTEST MEET



John Fitzpatrick

President of the Chicago Federa-
tion of Labor will speak with Eliza-
beth Gurley Flynn, Vincent Vacirca
and Rev. Clayton Morrison at Ash-
land Auditorium Friday night, at a
huge demonstration under the aus-
pices of International Labor De-
fense to demand a new trial for
Sacco and Vanzetti.

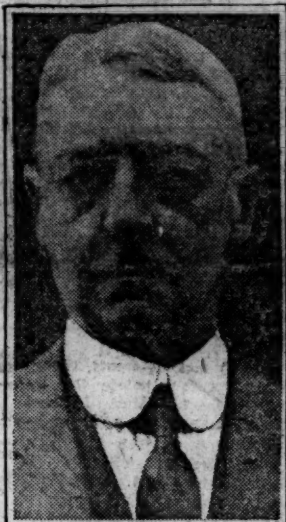
Fireman Shoots Mechanic.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 22.—
William Busher, general master me-
chanic at the Soo Line shops here,
was wounded twice when shot at three
times today by James B. Lavalle, a
locomotive fireman released from ser-
vice last May.

WILL COME TO GRIPS IN JANUARY OVER THE MEXICAN LAND LAWS



Gen. Calles
President of Mexico



A. James R. Sheffield
U. S. Ambassador to Mexico.

'THEY MUST NOT DIE', IS SLOGAN OF BIG MEETING

Sacco-Vanzetti Protest Friday Night

"Sacco and Vanzetti must not die!"
will be the slogan under which Chi-
cago workers will perform their share
of the nation-wide protest against the
frame-up of the two Italian-American
workers whose only crime is their
loyalty to the labor movement.

John Fitzpatrick, president of the
Chicago Federation of Labor, will
head the list of speakers which in-
cludes, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, na-
tional chairman of International Labor
Defense, under whose auspices the
protest is staged; Vincenzo Vacirca,
noted anti-fascist leader, and the Rev.
Clayton Morrison, editor of the Chris-
tian Century.

At Ashland Auditorium.
Anton Johansson, prominent mem-
ber of the Chicago Federation of La-
bor, will preside at the big mass meet-
ing in Ashland Auditorium, Van Buren
St. and Ashland Ave., on Friday, Nov.
26 at 8 p. m. Tickets, which sell for
10 cents, are being distributed from
the office of the Machinists' District
Council and other union headquarters.
The Chicago Federation of Labor
at its regular meeting before last
passed a vigorous resolution calling
for a new trial for Sacco and Vanzet-
ti. The present mass meeting is one
of a series of meetings thruout the
country under the auspices of Inter-
national Labor Defense to save Sacco
and Vanzetti. New York led off the
new protest with a meeting in Madison
Square Garden attended by 18,000
workers.

Get a copy of the American Worker
Correspondent. It's only 5 cents.

50,000 TROOPS DESERT WU FOR CANTON CAUSE

Gen. Yang-Sen Deserts War Lord to Cantonese

HANKOW, China, Nov. 24.—Reports
from Ichang in the upper Yangtze val-
ley state that General Yang-sen, for-
mer ally of General Wu Peifu, who
controls the eastern part of Szechwan
province and the western portion of
Hupei province, has gone over to the
Cantonese forces with his 50,000
troops. He is also reported to have
12,000 more men stationed in the
south of Shansi province, a Wu strong-
hold.

This new defection is of great strate-
gic importance to the southern ar-
mies now driving north and east
against the combined forces of Gen-
eral Chan Tao Lin and Marshal Sun.
It adds one more province, that of
Szechwan, to the territory now under
the control of Canton and gives free-
dom of military movement for the
Cantonese in the eastward drive into
Honan province against Wu Peifu.

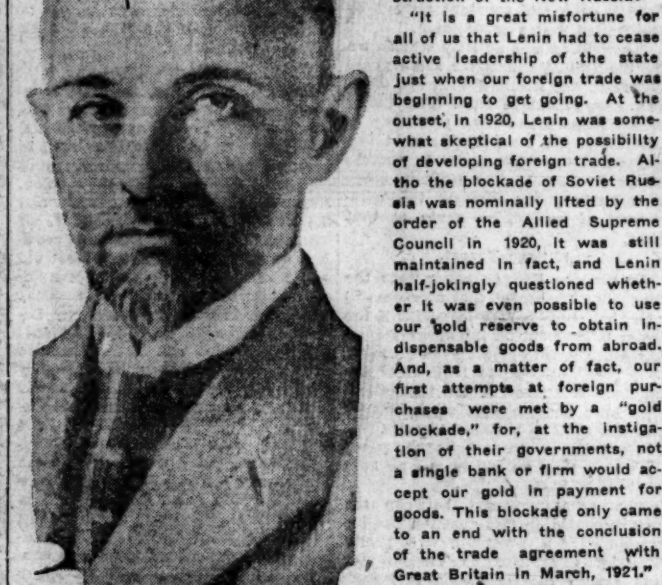
The consolidation of the Cantonese
control in the central Yangtze valley
began with the capture of the im-
portant industrial centers of Wuchang
and Hankow by the forces under the
youthful General Chiang Kai Shek.
With the acquisition of General Yang-
sen's province of Szechwan, the
march of the Cantonese armies north
towards Shanghai has been greatly
facilitated. The moving of the seat of
the revolutionary government from
Canton to Wuhan puts the base of
operations further north to make
easier the objective of controlling the
whole of China and conquering the
militarists still in control of the large
northern and eastern provinces.

LaFollette Ill in Bed.

MADISON, Wis., Senator R. M. La-
Follette, Jr., may not be able to at-
tend the next session of Congress, his
physician says. He has for ten weeks
suffered from an inflammation of the
veins, which may lay him up for two
more weeks.

Lenin and Krassin

THE following statement made by Leonid Krassin concerning the diffi-
culties of Soviet trade abroad at the time the Soviet Union was deprived
of the guiding hand of Lenin, gives an idea, in his own words, of the obstacles
that confronted Krassin himself
when he was sent first to Paris
and then to London as the out-
posts of the workers' and peas-
ants' government in the uphill
struggle for economic recon-
struction of the New Russia:



LEONID KRASSIN

Altho in ill health for many
months, Krassin carried on in
London, applying Lenin's poli-
cies in his dealings with British imperialism and being constantly victimized
by the enmity and intrigues of the British Foreign Office, headed by the labor-
hating Austen Chamberlain.

Leonid Krassin Dies in London

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Nov. 24.—Leonid Kras-
sin is dead. The famous Soviet dip-
omat passed away during Tuesday
night of pernicious anaemia, despite

blood transfusions made over a pe-
riod of several months in a vain ef-
fort to save him. The death of Com-
rade Krassin marks the passing of
(Continued on page 2)

CALLES IS FIRM FOR ENFORCING OIL, LAND LAWS

Anti-Wall Street Act to Apply in January

(Special to The Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The state
department is preparing the way to
break off relations with Mexico. The
publication of the exchange of notes
dealing with the Mexican oil and land
laws is itself a move in this direction.
Secretary of State Kellogg is assum-
ing an ever sharper tone towards
Mexico City. It is in anticipation of
January 1 when the first of Mexico's
laws affecting the property rights of
foreigners will go into effect.

At the same time word from Mexico
has it that the congress will support
the stand of the Calles government
to the limit and will enact no legisla-
tion according to the American de-
mands.

The Real Stake.

While principals of international law
and fundamental problems of owner-
ship are discussed in Kellogg's notes
with much learnedness, the stakes
about which the game is being played
by the state department can be tangi-
bly put in the following figures show-
ing the value of American interests
in Mexico:

Mining and smelting.....\$300,000,000
Oil lands and refineries.....\$478,000,000
Agricultural and timber.....\$200,000,000
Including this the total of American
investments in Mexico also embracing
railroad, mercantile and bank capital,
is estimated at \$1,500,000,000.

The best part of these investments
is controlled by New York financiers,
for whom Kellogg is speaking when
he assumes the ultimatum tone to-
wards the Mexican government that
his notes signify.

Laws 9 Years Old.

The Mexican land and oil laws were
passed in 1917. They provide for the
disposal of alien ownership of pro-
ductive oil, mineral and agricultural
(Continued on page 2)

American Imperialism Shows Its Teeth

Workers Must Support Mexico Against Attacks of Government in Interest of Wall Street

Statement by the Central Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party.
The government, acting for the imperialist American, capitalist exploiters
of Latin America, is preparing for a new attack upon Mexico.

The workers of this country face the danger of being called upon to
fight a war for the investments and profits of the American capitalists in
Mexico, Central and South America.

Last week the capitalist press flooded the country with propaganda
against Mexico because of alleged interference with the imperialist schemes
of the American capitalist and government to maintain Central America as
the backyard for imperialist adventures and profits of Wall Street. Yesterday
Secretary of State Kellogg, under orders from Wall Street's president, Cool-
idge, threatens Mexico because it dares to assert its right to control the
natural resources within its territory.

From threats of withdrawal of recognition of Mexico to armed inter-
vention to protect the investments and profits of the American imperialists is
only a step, but a step which will involve the sacrifice of the lives of thou-
sands of American workers. Thus it is becoming clear where the imperialist
exploitation and domination is leading this country and the dangers which
lay ahead for the workers.

American imperialism—Wall Street—backed by the American govern-
ment and its marines has for a decade or more been engaged in the business
of overthrowing governments opposed to its schemes of exploitation in the
West Indies and Central America. Haiti, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua have
all felt the weight of the iron fist of American imperialism, when resistance
developed against the unchecked exploitation of these countries by the Wall
Street bankers. The governments of these countries set up by the will of the
people were ruthlessly driven out with the help of American marines and
puppet governments, ready to do the will of Wall Street set up in their place
and upheld with the support of American bayonets.

The Nicaraguan affair is a striking example of how Wall Street and the
Washington government, maintain spheres of exploitation and make of the
Latin American countries colonies dominated by American imperialism.
Adolfo Diaz, the president elected for Nicaragua thru machinery rigged by
Wall Street and the representative of the American government, is a puppet
president representing the American capitalists. The effort of the Nicaraguan
people to throw out this agent of Wall Street and establish a government of
their own which will protect their interests, is met by the bayonets of the
marines from the American warships.

WHAT has happened in Nicaragua has happened and will happen in all
of the Central and South American countries in which the American
imperialists are investing the billions wrung from the exploitation of the
American workers. Under one form or another these countries are being
brought under the sway of American imperialism, backed by American war-
ships and American marines. The status which the American imperialists
have decided upon for Latin America is that of a vast colony whose people
must submit to bitter exploitation and swell the profits of the American cap-
italists. In this work of subjugating Latin America the American capitalists
have the unlimited support of the American government and all its military
and naval powers.

Mexico stands in the way of this great scheme of imperialist aggrandize-
ment. Mexico has shown resistance to the American imperialist and their
Washington government. It has declared that the resources of that country
belong to the Mexican people and not to the Wall Street bankers. It has
adopted provisions in its constitution which seek to return to the Mexican
people the natural resources which previous Mexican governments, amenable
to the influence of the American imperialists have turned over to these free-
booters.

It is because Mexico insists upon enforcing these provisions of its con-
stitution and laws that Secretary of State Kellogg is threatening the Mexican
government. Kellogg, who issued a warning intended for Mexico that it must
not interfere in Nicaragua in support of the effort of the people of Nicaragua
to gain control of their own government, brazenly interferes in Mexico to
compel Mexico to revise its laws to suit the American imperialist exploiters
of Mexico.

Kellogg declares in his note against the effort of the Mexican government
to enforce the provisions of the constitution of Mexico:

"It strikes at the very root of the system of property rights which lies
at the basis of all civilized society."

HERE we have the same reason given for American imperialist interven-
tion in Mexico that Kellogg has given for the refusal to recognize the
Soviet Union—the property rights of the capitalists are endangered.

It is to protect these property rights of the American capitalists that the
American workers will be called upon to fight, to give their lives, to sacrifice
upon the bloody battlefields if American imperialism goes its way unchecked
by the power of the workers.

Mexico, because of its resistance to American imperialism, is today the
rallying point for the struggle of all Latin America in the fight against Ameri-
can imperialist domination. The countries of Central and South America
see ahead of them the same fate which has befallen Haiti, Santo Domingo
and Nicaragua unless they unite in the struggle against American imperialism.

The American workers must ally themselves with the peoples of these
countries in the fight against American imperialism and its Washington gov-
ernment. They must show the people of Mexico and Latin America that they
have an ally in the United States in the fight against imperialist subjugation.
They must show now that the American workers will not pay in blood and
suffering to make Latin America an American colony. They must unite with
the Latin American people to fight the exploiters who wrung profits from
their labor and use these profits of the labor of the American workers for
imperialist exploitation of Latin America.

HANDS OFF MEXICO MUST BE THE SLOGAN OF AMERICAN LABOR.
FIGHT THE AMERICAN IMPERIALIST EXPLOITERS IN ALLIANCE
WITH THE OPPRESSED PEOPLE OF LATIN AMERICA.

These slogans must be raised in the entire American labor movement
now if American labor is not to have a blood bath in a fight for "vested
rights" of the American imperialists to exploit Latin America and backed
by the organized force of American labor.

Central Committee, Workers (Communist) Party,
C. E. RUTHENBERG, General Secretary.

LEONID KRASSIN, SOVIET LEADER, DIES IN LONDON

Ambassador to Britain
Succumbs to Illness

(Continued from page 1.)

one of the leaders of the new school of diplomacy that came into existence with the revolution of the Russian workers and peasants and that was founded by Lenin.

Chicherin, Rakovsky, Krassin, these three names were pronounced in all capitalist chancelleries with misgiving. The plain-speaking foreign policy of the Soviet state was put into practice in London by Krassin who was hated and feared by the labor-baiting officials of the British Foreign Office. As ambassador to the Court of St. James, Krassin's conduct was marked by the firm convictions of a member of a revolutionary state whose faith in the power of the great liberated Russian masses more than overcame the obstacles placed in his path by the scheming diplomats of British imperialism.

But his actions were also tempered by the realization of the needs of Soviet reconstruction. Firm in all matters of principle, standing always on the solid ground of the revolutionary future of the workers' and peasants' state, Krassin met the intrigues of foreign capital with the skillfulness of strategy that was Lenin's heritage to proletarian state leaders. Concessions he made. His innate refinement was the wonder and amazement of the French bourgeoisie when first he went to Paris to take over the quarters of the old czarist representatives. The British gentlemen of diplomacy were likewise disappointed to find a representative of the Russian workers able to meet their pretensions of culture with an intelligence far surpassing their own.

Victimized by Tories.

Since he exchanged places with Christian Rakovsky, who went to Paris while Krassin came to London, he has been constantly beset by Chamberlain and his aids who charged the Soviet Union with "subversive propaganda" in England. The great working-class fermentation that has been going on in England and the setbacks that British imperialism has received in the far east, caused the venom of the British Foreign Office to be unloaded on the Russian ambassador and Krassin. The short-sighted and rabid Tories blamed all their troubles on the quiet Krassin who was going about the business of looking after the economic interests of the Soviet Union in the imperial capital.

Leonid Krassin was born in the Ural region of Russia in 1870. His father was a commoner and he was educated at the university. He graduated as a technical engineer. He joined the Social Democratic Party of Russia in 1891 and was a follower of Lenin when the Bolsheviks split from the Mensheviks in 1903. In 1907 he was a delegate to the congress held in London. He played an important part in the revolution of 1917 and accompanied Trotsky to Brest-Litovsk during the peace negotiations. He was food commissar for the Red Army during the days of the counter-revolution and later became commissar of foreign trade. He was a member of the Central Committee of the Union of Soviet Republics. During 1925 he was Soviet ambassador to France. Early in 1926 he was transferred to London.

Advertise

The DAILY WORKER!

Every page of The Daily Worker contains 140 inches—or seven 20-inch columns—of printed matter.

When measuring an Ad. measure down on single column—or if more than one column Ad. is wanted multiply by number of columns wanted. For instance—A 12-inch Ad. may be either 4 inches 3 columns, 6 inches 2 columns or 12 single column inches.

No Ad. should be taken for more than one column if less than 3 inches is wanted.

Do not promise proof unless plenty of time is given.

Classified ads are supplied they must be suitable for newspaper work—no fine screen cuts can be used. We can use date and newspaper cuts.

A special rate of 35 cents an inch has been made on all party, fraternal and union advertising. For commercial advertising such as clothing, furniture, hardware, restaurants, pool halls, doctors and dentists or any legitimate line of merchandise charge the following rates:

Times printed	3 to 5	Over 5
Once only	\$1.00	90c
Less than 3 days	95c	90c
3 days—1 week	90c	85c
1 week—3 months	85c	80c
3 months—6 months	80c	75c
6 months—1 year	75c	70c

If these instructions are not clear to you or if any prospective advertiser would like to write us direct give them a self-addressed envelope of The DAILY WORKER and we will do the rest. You will receive credit just the same if we get the Ad. thru your efforts.

ALL PAYMENTS MUST BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Daily Worker Publishing Co.
1113 W. Washington Blvd.,
Chicago, Ill.



KELLOGG

CALLES IS FIRM FOR ENFORCING OIL, LAND LAWS

Anti-Wall Street Act to
Apply in January

(Continued from page 1.)

lands and for these lands to pass into the hands of Mexican nationals by means of compensation determined by laws.

Ever since their passage, they have been a source of constant protest by the United States government.

Recognition was entirely withdrawn by the United States for some years before it was resumed with the Obregon government in 1923. The Calles administration has been preparing to administer the laws for the past two years and the decrees are to go into effect on Jan. 1. The Kellogg notes now made public forecast the withdrawal of recognition again at that time.

Kellogg Threat.

Briefly, the Kellogg notes warn the Mexican government that a crisis will exist between the two countries if the latter follows out its intention of forcing Americans to give up the property they acquired prior to 1917 under the retroactive clauses of the legislation. The laws provide that alien holders of titles shall be required to sell them to Mexicans over a period of ten years at which time no aliens are to hold land in Mexico.

The correspondence between the two countries on this question has extended over a period of two years. The state department has made vague and sundry threats during this time and the Calles government has stood firm in its position.

All Latin America Involved.

But the controversy over the land laws is only one of the contributing factors to the dispute between the two countries. United States marines are in control of Nicaragua. The American fleet is cruising in Central American waters with a sharp eye on Guatemala. Foreign Minister Saenz declared from Mexico City that his country will not recognize the puppet Diaz regime just given recognition by Kellogg. The United States is charging that Mexico is giving aid to the Nicaraguan liberals who are in rebellion against the Wall Street tool, Diaz.

So that, the question assumes a much larger importance due to these complications. It really embraces the whole question of the imperialist attitude of the United States, not only to Mexico, but to all of Latin America. There are indications to the southward that sentiment is piling up throughout the Latin republics against the domination of the United States in Central America and the Caribbean.

Mexico's Answer.

The wordy and high toned protestations of Secretary Kellogg to Mexico, in which he speaks of certain violations of international law involved in the land laws is answered by Foreign Minister Saenz with a curt reply: "My government on its part will expect your excellency to indicate the concrete cases in which recognized principles of international law may have been violated or may be violated in disregard of legitimate interests of United States citizens, since, in such cases, it will be disposed to repair such violations."

The position of the Mexican government is that the United States has no cause to make complaint, according to the best practices of international law, until the violations charged by Kellogg have actually taken place. The laws will not be operative until January, at which time Mexico anticipates that the United States will interest itself in the status of its nationals and their property. But until that time, Calles thinks Kellogg should hold his peace.

Dollar Diplomacy.

But Kellogg is playing the dollar diplomatic game. It is his intention, if possible, to bring enough pressure to bear before the laws become operative, to have the teeth taken out of them so that Wall Street will not suffer in January. Failing this, no secret is made of the fact that the government will resort to stern measures at that time to try to force Mexico to abandon its plan of turning over alien wealth to Mexicans.

What forms the dispute will take when the crisis comes during January cannot be predicted. But with the Calles administration unshakable in its determination to enforce Mexico's laws and Kellogg assuming a more beligerent attitude, serious consequences can easily result.

SEND IN A SUB TODAY.

LAUNCH DRIVE FOR FOREIGN- BORN WORKERS

National Organization
Opens Headquarters

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—In order to organize public sentiment throughout the country and focus attention upon the various congressional bills which propose to register, fingerprint, tax or deport foreign-born residents of the United States, the National Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers has opened headquarters at 41 Union Square, New York, under the direction of Nina Samorodin, the national secretary-treasurer.

Three years ago, when the first of the series of bills calling for registration of the foreign-born was introduced in Washington, groups in a number of the large cities banded together in the interest of foreign-born workers to oppose these bills. Some of these organizations have continued to exist inactively, and they are now being amalgamated to form the nucleus of a nation-wide organization to begin active work against all such proposed legislation.

Dean is President.

The president of the national council is Joseph Dean of the Motion Picture Operators' union; vice-presidents, Max Orlovsky of the local council in Chicago, and P. Pascal Cosgrove of the Shoe Workers' Protective union. Henry T. Hunt is legal adviser and the executive committee consists of Timothy Healy, international president of the Firemen and Oilers' union; Max S. Hayes of the typographical union; James Maurer, president Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor; William Cohen, international president of the upholsterers' union; Fred Suiter, international secretary quater workers' union; Percy Thomas of the commercial telegraphers' union; J. L. Studer of the United Mine Workers; M. Ullman of the upholsterers' union; Carl Appel of the Boston council; Rebecca Grech of the New York council; A. C. Boorman of the United Mine Workers; John Brahtin of the Cleveland council; J. R. 'Brooklyn' of the United Workers' Co-operative; August Burkhardt of the Amalgamated Food Workers; E. G. Horacek of the western Pennsylvania council; J. J. Lewandowsky of the Polish Roman Catholic Union of America; J. Pede of the New Haven council; John Lesesky of the Connellsville coke region council; Anna Levick of the Association of Benevolent Sisters; Morris Sugar of the Detroit council; Paul J. Zoretich of the Holy Heart of Jesus N. 194, N. H. Z.

Immediate Danger.

In announcing today the plans of the newly-created National Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers, Miss Nina Samorodin, secretary-treasurer, said:

"In view of the fact that the Holiday bill, H. R. 12444, has already been passed by the house and is to be taken up by the senate at the next session, we feel that there is immediate need of bringing this matter of discrimination against the foreign-born directly before the people of the United States.

"The Holiday bill permits the deportation of any foreign-born resident of the country, whether or not he is a naturalized citizen, if during the past eight years he has served a year's sentence for any cause whatsoever. It also would allow the deportation of any foreign-born resident if he had knowledge of the illegal entrance of anyone into the United States. The special injustice of this latter clause can be appreciated when you realize that in order to escape persecution and death thousands of political exiles have fled to this country during the past few years from Italy and Spain. Of course the constitution guarantees that the United States shall give refuge to political exiles, but the Holiday bill intends to nullify this.

Will Fight Such Bills.

"The Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers intends to fight all such legislation, including the five or six other bills now in congressional committee which would have us fingerprint, register, tax, conscript for industrial service, or deport foreign-born workers at our pleasure—even when they have complied with all our requirements and become naturalized citizens.

Naturalization Bureau.

"In addition to fighting such legislation and giving it the widest possible publicity, we shall establish naturalization bureaus in hundreds of smaller cities throughout the country so that those who are unacquainted with the demands for citizenship may be informed just as soon as they reach this country, and may be protected even before they gain the rights of citizenship."

Ford as Dry Enforcer.

DETROIT, Nov. 21.—Henry Ford today was to direct personally an investigation into aerial bootlegging at his Dearborn airport. State police last night seized an airplane, loaded with 14 cases of whiskey, in the airport's hangars. Henry Ford arrived at the airport about the time of the raid.

CARPET WORKERS TO GIVE DANCE IN PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY FOR STRIKE AID

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 24.—

The tapestry carpet workers of Philadelphia, who have been involved in a bitter struggle with the bosses for the last 8 weeks, are now planning a Strike Dance and Bazaar at the New Traymore Hall, Franklin and Columbia Avenue on Saturday, November 27, beginning at 2 p. m. It is the duty of all class-conscious workers of Philadelphia to support this affair.

Beside the good cause for this affair, there is also a good time assured for one and all.

APOSTACY OF AGUINALDO IS NOW COMPLETE

Organizes Fake Party in
Support of Wood

(Special to The Daily Worker)

MANILA, P. I., Nov. 24.—Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo, at one time revolutionary leader against the United States for a Philippine Republic, and in fact first president of such a provisional republic, has so far fallen from the first principles for which he fought, gun in hand, in the island hills, that he has completed his sell-out to U. S. imperialism by forming a political party whose object is support to the Wall Street satrapy represented by Governor-General Wood.

Sold Out Long Ago.

Aguinaldo's fall began many years ago. Not long after the occupation of the Philippines by American troops he, after a secret conference with American officials, decided to recant and pledged allegiance to American control of the islands.

Since that time, Aguinaldo, by reason of his revolutionary past something of an idol, has been used by various governor-generals as a cat's paw against the Philippine independence movement. When the break between the Philippine legislature and General Wood came three years ago, Aguinaldo supported Wood as against the stand of his countrymen.

Deadlock.

The Philippine legislature, under the leadership of Manuel Quezon and Manuel Roxas, is deadlocked with the office of the Governor-General. Through a veteran's organization composed of old fighters for the Philippines who stay with Aguinaldo because he is their hero, the general attempted to create the impression that all the Philippine population was not with Roxas and Quezon against Wood.

Now, with the secret connivance of the governor-general's staff, Aguinaldo has announced the formation of a new political party, the object of which will be to support General Wood in the legislature.

But Aguinaldo has but a small following. Quezon and his supporters have already won large numbers of Aguinaldo's veterans' organization. The creation of the party is recognized throughout the islands as a dodge maneuvered by Governor-General Wood to create dissension in the ranks of the nationalist movement.

Show Passaic Strike Picture in Newark This Friday Night

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 24.—"The Passaic Strike," gripping motion picture depicting the struggles of the Passaic mill strikers, will be shown here Friday night, Nov. 26, at Newark Labor Lyceum. Proceeds from the picture will go to buy food for the strikers and their children. With the presentation of the picture there will also be strikers and speakers from Passaic.

It is the most inspiring labor picture ever produced.

Children's Showing.

NEW YORK—"The Passaic Strike" will be shown in New York City, December 4, under the auspices of the Young Pioneers League of America. All workers' children are invited. Admission is only 10 cents. It will be shown at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave.

Start Drive to Aid Victims of Illinois Floods in October

A drive for a \$175,000 relief fund for 2,500 families rendered homeless by last month's disastrous Illinois valley flood was launched today by the Red Cross, county farm bureaus and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Another flood was feared should the weather moderate, melting recent heavy snows.

More than 140,000 of 225,330 acres flooded were still under water today.

Canadian Miners Caught in Blast.

COLEMAN, Alberta.—A blast in the mine of the McGillivray Coal & Coke Co. caught seventeen men, of whom seven made their way to safety. The bodies of two have been brought to the surface. The fate of the remaining eight is uncertain. Rescue teams from Blairmore are working frantically to reach the entombed men.

The N. Y. Times Views Situation in China and Whistles for Courage

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

IMPERIALIST diplomacy is losing much sleep over the situation in China, with the Cantonese armies bringing new sections of the republic almost daily under the standards of the revolution.

The debt issued by General Chiang Kai Shek forces the next move up on the diplomats of Washington, London and Paris.

The New York Times tries to discuss what that move shall be. It indicates that it ought to be very conciliatory. That is, of course, to be expected of imperialist diplomacy when it is on the defensive. But the Chinese, under the leadership of Canton, will not be fooled by imperialism's soft words that always have a spiked club in reserve.

The moving of the revolutionary capital from Canton to Wuchang isn't considered so bad, by The Times. It admits the political and geographical reasons for the change saying "Wuchang is the heart of China," but it is rather skeptical about how "the outside world" will accept it. This doesn't seem to be troubling the Chinese. Peking has been a capital city in the north in name only. It remains in the eyes of the imperialist diplomats the symbol of "the imperial splendor of China" that passed with the overthrow of the Manchu Dynasty 15 years ago. It is in Peking that the imperialist invaders maintain their "costly establishments," for which enslaved Chinese labor has been forced to pay, over and over.

It is bitter indeed for the bandit agents of foreign greed to give up all this show of power and move to Wuchang, railroad center, bee-hive of rising Chinese industry, where the living and clenched fist of New China battles its way forward in contradistinction to the dead hand of things past loosening its grip forever on progress in Peking.

Foreign diplomats were compelled to forget the glories, as they viewed them, of the czars in St. Petersburg (now Leningrad) and accommodate themselves to workers' and peasants' rule in Red Moscow, capital city of the Soviet Union.

But that does not mean that the imperialists quit their attack on the Chinese National Revolution any more than that they have given up hope that they will be able in time to achieve the crushing of the Workers Republic.

It is their interests, therefore, to misrepresent, before the world, as they are able thru their own press, the actual situation in China.

It is here that The New York Times is at its best. It now raises the question:

"Has the government of Canton the right to move the capital from Peking? Will it at the same time assume the international obligations of the Peking government? Will it take over the latter's financial responsibilities?"

Revolutions have a way of assuming rights distasteful to the remnants of the order of things that have been overthrown. It also has an uncomfortable way of repudiating all connections with the past.

The revolution has the right to establish its capital at Wuchang because it has the power to do so. It certainly is not compelled to assume the international obligations imposed by gun and bayonet upon the Chinese people. It has no financial responsibilities to world imperialism. The Chinese might instead demand the return of the loot taken from them. It is not for imperialism to dictate its terms. That time is gone. General Chiang has clearly stated the intention to

denounce all existing treaties with the imperialist powers, that extraterritorial privileges will be abolished and that the struggle against imperialism will be continued everywhere, because the Chinese national revolution is part of the world revolution, in the words of the Chinese spokesman at the opening of the Seventh Enlarged Plenum of the executive committee of the Communist International at Moscow, on Monday.

The New York Times is trying to "laugh that off." It says that General Chiang's "pronouncements need not be taken too seriously, as they are somewhat on a par with our own party convention platform resolutions. They are useful for home consumption."

The big point is that the Chinese people take the program seriously, whether Wall Street openly professes to or not. They are rallying in support of it. All are being educated to understand it. A revolutionary army, continually growing in strength, has been built in support of it. It is said that old party programs are built for capitalist politicians to ride into office on. The program of the Chinese revolution is similar in this respect; it is built as a unifying instrument for the Chinese masses to go into power.

Whereas the American capitalist party programs are constituted of a flood of words, the Chinese revolutionary program calls for a flood of deeds that moves ever onward engulfing all its enemies. No comfort here for the enemies of the people.

The Times whistles another tune on the question of Bolshevik influence in China. It now declares that the Cantonese movement is neither "Red" nor "pro-Bolshevik," stating that:

"As a matter of fact it suited the interests of the Cantonese to use the Russians for a time. Later they gave the Russian leaders their 'walking papers.'"

It was rather unfortunate for The New York Times that on the same day this editorial appeared, Shao Li Tse, representative of the Kuomintang party of China, was addressing the gathering of the Communist International in Moscow declaring that the Kuomintang is acting unitedly with the Communist Party of China in the struggle for the emancipation of the Chinese people.

With some of the other conclusions of The Times it is easier to agree, especially that "of all the warring groups in China today the Cantonese have what most nearly approximates a constructive program." The only other groups of any consequence are those headed by Wu Pei Fu and Chang Tso Lin, and they have no program except to play the role of cat-paw for native and alien profiteers. The forces of the former are especially going thru a process of rapid disintegration. One of his most powerful allies, General Yang Sen, has just deserted to the Canton cause, taking with him 50,000 troops in a most important sector.

Considering all this, in speaking of the Cantonese, The New York Times exclaims:

"If their military successes continue, they may soon command the attention of the world."

The Times is wrong again. The Chinese Nationalist Revolution is now commanding the attention of the world. It is the duty of every American worker and farmer to study and understand it, because they may soon be drawn into the very center of the vortex of struggle at any moment.

SAYS U. S. COURT WILL KNOCK OUT RADIO DECISION

Tribune Case Cannot
Stand, Lesh Asserts

Claims to prior rights in radio wavelengths, made by the Chicago Tribune station WGN, will be knocked out by the federal courts in spite of a decision by an Illinois state court in the Tribune's favor, it is confidently predicted by L. J. Lesh, radio engineer of the Chicago Federation of Labor. Lesh is the man who built WGN, the labor broadcast station on the municipal pier, and developed the commercial radio telegraph business of the federation to a profitable basis. He has had wide experience in many cities on the engineering side of radio and is deeply read on its legal and social aspects.

Is Federal Power.

"The entire question of radio rights and radio regulation belongs to the federal government," Lesh says. "The Tribune in its suit against the Coyne electrical school station WGES claimed that the WGES wavelength interfered with the WGN wavelength and therefore infringed on a property right to the air based on prior use, efficient service and established goodwill among radio listeners."

A state and not a federal court on Nov. 17 ordered the interfering station to adopt a different wavelength, thus seeming to acknowledge the Tribune's property claim.

No Basis for Decision.

"There is nothing whatever in radio law to confirm such alleged ownership. The broadcast licenses are issued for three months only by the federal department of commerce and renewal must be made regularly at their expiration. The licenses are not patents but temporary permits, the certain radio interests have tried persistently to set up vested rights thru them."

The question is vital to the labor station, as it is operating on a wave length to which a New York station has prior claim. The license was granted automatically by the Department of Commerce after its arbitrary control over radio was severely curtailed by a federal decision in the Zenith case.

Tourist Club Hike.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—This Sunday, Nov. 28, the Tourist Club, "the friends of nature," will hike to High Mountain, Franklin Lake and Indian Gorge. Situated in the Preakness mountains of New Jersey, it is well known for beautiful hemlocks, red cedars and winding brooks. From the summit of High Mountain can be seen the skyline of New York City together with a view of the surrounding country for a distance of 15 miles. Meeting place, Erie R. R. Ferry, Chambers St. and Hudson river; time 8 a. m.; fare \$1.00; walking time, 3 hours; leader, Emil Plarre. Non-members are welcome at all times, provided they are nature-loving proletarians.



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GEORGE IS NOW KING OF SEVEN SEPARATE STATES

But Actually He Has No More Power

(Special to The Daily Worker)
LONDON, Nov. 24.—Politicians and constitutional authorities in Britain are debating just what the implications of the new empire charter passed by the imperial conference just concluded in London mean. It is agreed that the sovereign status of the various commonwealths is recognized. The colonies are now bound together on an equal basis with the home government, thru the sole instrument of the king, who finds himself the sovereign head of seven separate state entities.

Contradictions

Aside from the fact that his "state duties" become much larger, there are some obvious contradictions in the arrangement that are now coming under discussion. The expenses of the king's household are now borne by Britain only. They amount to several million dollars a year. It is the opinion of many that the colonies, now that the king is directly their own, should bear some of this expense.

There is also the question of defense. The only considerable military and naval force in the empire is that of Britain. Save for small contingents and a few ships of war, the six colonies depend entirely upon the British armed forces.

King Against Himself

The king may have cause for embarrassment as the workings of the new arrangement comes to be tried. For example, as king of Canada, he may be called to sign a treaty with, say Washington, that is in disagreement with the government of England, of which he is also king.

The governors-general of the colonies now have the status only of personal representatives of his majesty. In effect, it is the king that performs the duties of a sovereign in the colonies thru his representatives. A movement in England for the abolition of the monarchy would automatically dissolve the empire, since it is thru the king alone that the colonies are bound together.

The Real Bond

But all these contradictions propounded by brilliant London lawyers entirely leave out of account the real forces that keep the empire, however loosely, still together.

The economic ties between the dominions and the home government are not to be left out of account. Nor is the necessity for united action on the part of the capitalists in all parts of the empire to be ignored. While the tendency towards dissolving the empire is without question growing because of the rapid development of the economies and special interests of the dominions, at the same time, and with particular reference to international action, the ruling classes of all parts of the empire still have enough interests in common to hold them together.

The new empire arrangement with regard to the king has no more significance than is implied by the well-known powerlessness of the king in home affairs. He is a mere titular head in the United Kingdom and remains so under the new colonial system.

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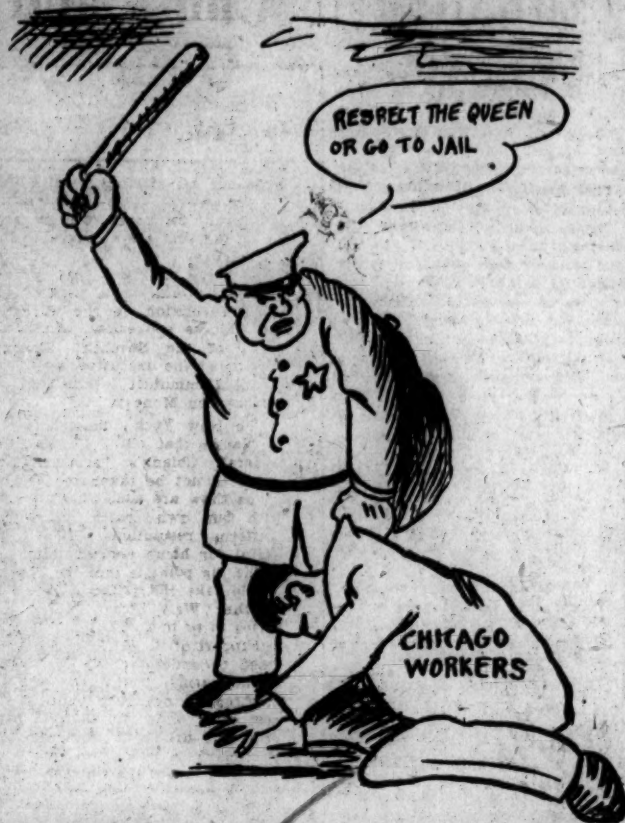
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The Queen Is Gone—But Not Forgotten



GREETINGS TO OUR PIONEERS

ONE of the greatest and most difficult tasks of our movement is the organization of the proletarian youth, and especially the proletarian children. Capitalism is controlling all instruments of public education. It uses these instruments to estrange the children of the workers from their class. Instead of knowledge, the schools convey illusions and prejudices. Even the teaching of the elements of the so-called three R's, which seemingly is adaptable to class education, is exploited by the examples and subjects used for the creation of a pro-capitalist ideology. Indeed, if we workers want to retain our own children as ideological parts of our class, if we want them to become militant fighters for the interests of our class, we must struggle with capitalist educational institutions for their children.

The accomplishment of this tremendous task is impossible without organizing the children themselves. It is not only necessary to convey to the children an understanding of their position in society, their duties, their prospects, but we must also teach them to fight and how to fight. It is in struggle that the rebellious spirit grows, that one learns to study the enemy, that one develops his strength and that one establishes class loyalty and self-confidence. The problem of winning the proletarian children for the proletariat in spite of the efforts of capitalism to ideologically kidnap them is, therefore, not only a problem of patient educational endeavors of proletarian parents, but it is also and primarily a problem of organizing the proletarian children. They must be organized to systematize educational endeavors; they must be organized to be able to fight

for their rights in the educational goosetep institutions of capitalism; they must be organized to be kept away from the capitalist children's movement, which they may not estrange them physically from their proletarian parents but surely lead into an ideological world which makes them enemies to the concepts and aspirations of their parents.

The organization of proletarian children, which fulfills the tasks outlined above, are the Pioneers. The Pioneers are made up of proletarian children, for their education and for their entertainment. The building up of the Pioneers must get much more aid from our party members and from our party than they have gotten heretofore.

Friday, November 26, there takes place two district conventions of Pioneers; one in Berkeley, for the California district, and one in Chicago, for the Illinois district. These conferences aim to establish a centralized organization and direction of the Pioneer groups and their work in these districts. These conferences will make possible systematic work in the field of proletarian children's organization. But these conferences also put up to the party and its members the duty of more energetic and more substantial support of this movement. The ideological growth of our party will guarantee this support.

We welcome these conferences of our Pioneers. We see in them another step forward for the revolutionary proletarian movement in the United States. We greet our Pioneers as comrades in arms.

Long live the Pioneers.
MAX BEDACHT, Director,
Agitprop Department,
Workers (Communist) Party.

Ulster Worried Over Change in Status of British Dominions

BELFAST, Nov. 24.—The Ulster government will raise objections to the proposed reorganization of the British empire, as suggested by the imperial conference, it was decided at a meeting of the Ulster cabinet.

The Ulster government fears that the change of the title of the king, which would mention Ireland as a unit, may prejudice the status of Ulster, which still considers itself as a part of the United Kingdom.

Fascists Say Y. M. C. A. Is an Pernicious Bunch

ROME—The fascist party is now directing an attack on the Y. M. C. A., which it brands as a mask for internationalism. A party organ, Il Tevere says of it: "This pernicious organization is an opponent of the view of fascism." It charges that the people are being politically corrupted by accepting charity of cheap hospitals, cheap meals, and free recreation facilities, a repetition of "the beastly error of the armistice period, when the people of the liberated regions had only the Americans of the Y. M. C. A., with their quantities of Star Spangled Banners, to thank, because of the scandalous lack of Italian organizations for assistance."

It urges that fascism build houses to take the place of the Y. M. C. A. buildings, like the "House of Fascism," in Bologna.

State Attorney Asks Hanging for Inmates Who Tried Jail Break

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 24.—Hanging was demanded for all six convicts accused of slaying Deputy Warden Peter Klein during a jail break from the penitentiary last May.

State's Attorney James Burke of Will county told the jury at the conclusion of the trial that all were equally guilty and should be hanged.

Burke accused the defense of calling Nathan F. Leopold, Jr., slayer of Bobby Franks, to the stand "merely to gain notoriety." He said Leopold had "nothing to do with the case."

Russian Artist of Silent Stage Gets In

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The Soviet Union has sent to this country not only a notable artist, in the motion picture field but its most beautiful woman, in the opinion of a committee of artists, writers and film producers. She comes under a contract with First National Pictures and was accompanied by Richard A. Bowland, general manager of the organization.

Being a screen artist and not an actress of the speaking stage, the state department evidently felt that she would be silent enough on Russian affairs to make her entry to this country not an alarming threat to constituted government and established institutions. Anyway, she is in.

CHINA NATURALLY ACCEPTS RUSSIAN IDEAS ON WORLD

Educator Says People Look to Friend

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SEATTLE, Nov. 24.—That the Soviet principles are making headway in China to an extent way beyond the influence of Soviet persons or Soviet money was the statement made by Bishop Albert A. Gilman, president of Boone University at Waching, China in an address at the St. Nicholas school here.

Make Arrests.
This, he declared, was because the Chinese intelligentsia and students are atheistically inclined and the atheism of the Bolsheviks corresponds with their own point of view. Besides, with all the other nations of the world bent on the exploitation of China the friendly and sympathetic attitude of Soviet Russia stands out so prominently that it is but natural that awakening China should look to her.

Bishop Gilman said that if the leaders of the Cantonese army carry out their ideals there may be a stable government in China but the forsaking of them would simply prolong the chaotic condition.

Feng is Proletarian.
The Christian general Feng, he described as a proletarian in his philosophy with something of the attitude of Tolstoy toward poverty. In his eyes no one has any right to wealth while there are others who have nothing.

Dr. Gilman has spent 25 years in China and is not unfriendly to the rising nationalist movement there. He might be classified as a pre-war democrat with liberal tendencies.

Now Orthodox Russian Incense, Like Czars, Will Go Up in Smoke

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—That the old Russian nobility and upper classes are having a hard time of it spiritually as well as materially is shown by the fact that members of the Russian Orthodox Church in this city will hereafter worship in one-half of the old St. Augustine's chapel on East Houston street, in the heart of the East Side. The property belongs to old Trinity parish, the wealth trustees of which have come to the aid of the spiritually homeless Russians by building a sound-proof wall to divide the chapel into two portions, on one side of which the orthodox services will be maintained, while on the other the Episcopal ritual will be observed. The Russians will pay the papering rental of \$1 a year, which Trinity can well afford to accept, in view of the fact that it has for decades drawn rentals from alms property, until the legislature from Albany threatened to investigate the parish in its capacity of landlord.

The Russians are without other place of worship, since the court turned over the cathedral, fashionably located just off Fifth Avenue, to John Kedrovsky, archbishop under appointment of the so-called Living Church of Russia, which is favorable to the Soviet. This left Metropolitan Platon, like his master, without a place to lay his head or his mitre. This was too realistic a form of Christianity for the metropolitan, who has accepted the charity of Trinity in behalf of his congregation, which includes Prince Gagarin and the pianist, Rachmaninoff.

New Marriage Law Is Passed in Russia to Protect Dependents

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 24.—Legal distinction between registered and non-registered marriages have been abolished by a law passed by the All-Russian Soviet executive committee.

The law means that non-registered marriages are on the same footing as registered marriages, and that the duties and responsibilities of man and wife are the same, the object being to protect the women and children. Legal and material responsibilities are now not lessened by the fact that the marriages are not registered.

Spain Hits at Labor and Tends to Fascism

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Nov. 24.—President Kalinin of the Soviet Republic has informed the colonization committee of the Jewish people that the government will facilitate the formation of a Jewish territorial unit. He announced the formation of the Agrokustbank, with an initial capital of 75,000. It will finance the agricultural operations and industries of the colonists. The bank will not be a state concern, but a majority of its shares will be held by the State Bank, the Industrial Bank and Peasants' Cooperative Bank, while minority shares may go to private investors and even to foreigners.

Army Plane Kills Two.
LONDON, Nov. 24.—A Royal Air Force aeroplanist, crashed in flames at the Kenley aerodrome today, killing the pilot and observer.

AMERICAN TRADE UNIONISTS URGED TO AID BRITISH COAL MINERS IN AN APPEAL FROM WORKERS OF RUSSIA

The following appeal, addressed to all left wing trade unionists in America, for aid for the British mine strikers is sent by the Woodworkers' section of the Red International of Labor Unions, Moscow:

Dear Comrades: You are all aware of the distress among the miners and their wives and children. All the forces of the government, of the army, justice and of the employers, are being directed towards smashing this epic strike and bringing the miners to their knees. The employers refuse to hear of negotiations; they demand a full surrender. In contact with the employers, the government is going to introduce the eight-hour day for the miners and taking steps to separate strike funds from unemployment funds, etc., in order to have some chance of confiscating strike funds.

I. F. T. U. Wants Interest.
With such difficult conditions to contend with, the British miners cannot even count on the support of their own Amsterdam International and its affiliated bodies. These bodies have demanded high rates of interest for a loan to the General Council, 4% per cent on the distress of the miners—that is the I. F. T. U.'s brand of international class "solidarity."

Unionists Scabs.
Further, neither the council nor the I. F. T. U. has actually done anything to prevent their organizations' from handling foreign coal. Millions of tons of coal per week imported into Britain will mean the conscious sabotage and smashing of the miners' strike. But the revolutionary proletariat the world over must not allow any such thing, for the British mine strike is of the most tremendous international significance.

Is General Struggle.
The miners' struggle represents the general class struggle not only of the British but also of the international proletariat, and if their strike closes with defeat it will be the signal for a fresh and more furious attack of capitalism in all countries, without exception. The workers' class enemies are impatiently waiting the shattering of the British strike.

The miners of Britain are isolated. Defeat awaits them if the revolutionary proletariat everywhere does not strain every effort to prevent any such thing from happening.

Thruout the strike the trade unions of the U. S. S. R. have given all the assistance they could to the British strikers. Up to date the miners have received £740,000, of that sum nearly £500,000 has been sent by the Russian unions. In face of the great threat to the strike the workers of Soviet Russia have resolved to levy themselves 1 per cent on their wages right to the close of the strike. On September 6th, 3,000,000 rubles were sent on account of levies and contributions to come in.

Urges Action.
Comrades, we are confident that as the revolutionary spearhead of your unions, you will follow the example of the Russian workers and take every measure to carry out the vital slogan of the moment: "One per cent levy for the miners!" We ask you to let this matter discussed at general meetings, in the workshop and factory, and to inform us of the results of the campaign you have undertaken.

With comradely greetings,
KABANOV,
Woodworkers' Union, Moscow.

Dry Agents Apologize for Seizing Steamship Belonging to Germany

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The German steamer Carmen, seized 140 miles at sea by a prohibition destroyer and towed into New York, has been officially released and the coast guard officials at New York who seized her have apologized for it as "all a mistake."

According to a message to the German embassy here the Carmen carried a cargo of Scotch whiskey, bound from Bremen to Halifax, worth \$5,000,000.

Soviet Republic Aids Jewish Colonization

MADRID, Nov. 24.—Spain's trend to fascism is shown by the government's action in setting up legal machinery to prevent strikes in the country. Under the department of labor there will be created joint committees of workers and employers, which will be held responsible for avoiding conflicts and empowered to impose penalties to enforce peace in the industries. The autocratic nature of this move is shown by the fact that the minister of labor not only appoints the committees but can at any time reverse their action. Radicals and liberals are looking for state labor unions as the government's next move in this direction.

Deny Fraud Charges in Alien Property

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—Ellhu Root, Jr., and Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for the partners of Hornblower and Weeks, named in the civil suit of the department of justice regarding the sale of the alien-owned Bosch Magneto company, today filed in federal court an answer to the charges, denying every charge and implication of fraud.

The New Magazine
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27

Saturday, November 27



MARCHING MEN—A Review

By V. F. Calverton
Sherwood Anderson is the author of "Marching Men" and Calverton's review makes you anxious to read it. But the review is more than an estimation of the book. It takes us back into history and proves that authors have marched as well as men. Calverton shows that many of the classical writers of other days whose names stand out in the pages of literature were in the habit of bootlicking to whatsoever lord or baron made good for the meal tickets. This article by Calverton will hold your attention.

GUNBOAT DIPLOMACY IN NICARAGUA

By Harrison George
Timely, interestingly written and instructive, in a short article the writer gives you a picture of the reason why United States bayonets pressed a reactionary Nicaraguan puppet in the presidential chair and why Kellogg threatens reprisals on Mexico because Mexican progressives have sympathized with the Nicaraguan liberals.

THE FARMER AS HE IS

By William Boyce
William Boyce is the outstanding leader of the revolt of the poor farmers in the great northwest. He is an indefatigable writer, speaker and organizer and knows his potatoes. He is now ploughing the political soil in the states of Montana, North and South Dakota.

AFTER BLOODSHED, FRATERNITY

By George Jarrboe
This is a story of the occupation of Vera Cruz by United States marines and the butchery of an inoffensive and defenseless people. This happened during the presidency of the mountebank Woodrow Wilson. It will make your blood boil.

AMERICAN PLANNING AT THE WALDORF

By Robert Dunn
Few of our radical writers can insert the scalpel under the dome of capitalism with more telling effect than Robert Dunn. What the big fellows were saying at their conference in the New York hotel will make interesting reading.

CHINA HAILS THE PHILIPPINES

By Manuel Gomez
Carmel Thompson, Coughlin's rubber-stamp special investigator in the Philippines has arrived to make his report. It does not mean freedom for the Philippines. About the same time General Chang Kai Shek of the victorious Cantonese army made a speech. What is the meaning of Thompson's report? Of Shek's speech? Read Gomez's article and find out. The writer is an authority on the subject, being secretary of the American section of the All-American Anti-imperialist League.

IN THE WAKE OF THE NEWS

By T. J. O'Flaherty
A weekly summary of the outstanding events of the week with suitable editorial comment.

CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

By Hay Baies
This feature would hold its own in a New Magazine popularity contest. Baies has leaped to the front as one of the most effective revolutionary artists in the United States. He works for a living and draws pictures in his spare time.

A HYMN OF HATE

By Cevami
The revolutionary poet pours out his scorn on the political troopers who are trying to turn the splendid fighter, Debs, into a puny pacifist.

Drawings and Cartoons by Dehn, Vose, Jerger, Becker and Suvanto.

Movie, Theater Criticism and Sports.

SUPREME COURT SHEARS POWER OF COMMISSION

Decisions Make Trade Body More Useless

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The supreme court today extracted some more of the teeth of the federal trade commission.

The commission has not the power to require industrial concerns to divest themselves of the property of other companies acquired by them thru purchase where stifled competition is asserted by the commission, the court held in deciding the appeal of the Thatcher Manufacturing company of Philadelphia.

Commission's Order Squelched

The Thatcher company acquired in 1920 the property of three rival companies. The third circuit court of appeals sustained an order of the commission requiring the company to divest itself and cease from the ownership of the assets, properties, rights and privileges of the rival concerns.

The decision applies also to another case, in which the Eastman Kodak company purchased other concerns.

Upholds Meat Combine

In another decision the commission was reversed by the court in its order directing complete separation of the Western Meat company and the Nevada Packing company, formerly competitors in the California and Nevada meat market.

The trade commission declared this control was in violation of the Clayton anti-trust law prohibiting monopolies and restraints of interstate commerce, but the court held otherwise.

International Economic Conference Is to Meet Only for Consultations

(Special to The Daily Worker)
GENEVA, Nov. 24.—The international economic conference will amount to nothing more than a discussion of world economic problems and will have no power to either plan a tentative agreement between nations, or to make recommendations. This is revealed by the draft of the agenda just released, and approved by the preparatory committee. The agenda provides only for "consultation" among the delegates and prevents any definite action.

After this conference is held, it is hoped by leaders that another one will be arranged, possibly on May 4, which will have more power.

Want Russia Represented

The place of meeting has not been decided, but it was definitely indicated it would be in some other place other than Geneva, in order that the Soviet Union can be represented. Delegates fully realize that a conference to discuss economic problems cannot be successful without Russian participation.

That each "economically important" nation send five delegates to the conference was recommended by the report to the league council. It further stated that the delegates should be chosen for their personal qualifications, rather than for any official capacity.

Three Divisions

The program of the conference is divided into three divisions: consideration of present economic problems, consideration of economic factors and tendencies that affect the peace of the world, and factors dealing with commerce, industry, and agriculture.

In the original agenda the matter of "inequalities in treatment of foreign nationals" was included, but fear that the United States would not participate because of its attitude on immigration caused the wording to be changed to "economic treatment," instead of "inequalities of treatment."

Report Rebellion in Brazil Federal Army

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Nov. 24.—News of serious rebellion in federal troops of Brazil has reached here. The rebel soldiers are reported to have attacked the town of Santa Maria with airplanes and bombs, according to advices. The result of the encounter is not known. Four hundred soldiers took part in the attack.

Federal troops in the town of Bago are also reported to have revolted. At San Gabriel a seven-hour battle between federal soldiers and the rebels was reported.

For Sale

1926 Ford Touring Car. A-1 condition. Leaving Chicago. Must sell at once. Inquire 19 So. Lincoln St.

Organized Labor—Trade Union Activities

News and Comment
Labor Education
Labor and Government
Trade Union Politics

TOOHEY BACK IN U. M. W. AFTER 16 MONTH EXPULSION

Left Winger Reinstated by Int'l Committee

(Special to The Daily Worker)
SCRANTON, Pa., Nov. 24. — It has been ascertained here that the committee representing the International Executive Board of the United Mine Workers of America, composed of John J. Matos, District 9, John Ghislin, District No. 2, and Dennis Brislin, District No. 1, appointed at a recent meeting of the International Executive Board to investigate the expulsion and conduct a hearing on the appeal of Pat Toohey, expelled militant miner, has handed down a decision in the case recommending reinstatement of Toohey with all former rights and privileges enjoyed prior to his expulsion.

First Time.
This decision has far-reaching political implications, inasmuch as the International has never yet reinstated a member expelled for political reasons.

This expulsion case is a result of the activities of the left wing during the anthracite strike. Capellini, president of district No. 1, had Toohey and August Valentine, expelled from membership while they were serving a sentence in the Lackawanna county prison for strike activities.

No Compensation.
The decision of the International committee also specifies that Toohey be not accorded or permitted any compensation for the sixteen months loss of employment and membership in the union, due to his former local union defying the district executive board when the board commanded the local to expel Toohey which the local refused to do.

'MUSTN'T CONTAMINATE LIBERTY CRADLE WITH RADICAL,' PLEADS MIKE

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BOSTON, Nov. 24. — "The cradle of liberty should not be contaminated by radicals," said Councilman Michael J. Ward of Robbary in the first and only protest to be received by the mayor against permitting Anthony Bimba, Lithuanian editor, to speak at Faneuil hall, where the Declaration of Independence was signed.

"This man Bimba prides himself on being a Communist," said the outraged Mr. Ward, "and he comes to Boston to preach that doctrine. I protest against his speaking there on the ground that it is a dangerous doctrine."

Only a Few More Days Remain in



Closing November 30

Hundreds of slogans submitted for The SUNDAY WORKER are almost ready for the judges. To these will be added all slogans REACHING THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY WORKER no later than the last mail on November 30. On December first the judges will begin consideration of slogans submitted for prizes and winners will be announced within a week following.



Some of the Slogans Submitted

"A Militant Working Class Paper For All Class Conscious Workers"—P. Hoffman, Bronx, N. Y.

"A Revolutionary Tonic For the Proletariat"—Sherman Chang, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"Messenger of Fact and Workers' Champion"—Wm. Klagge, E. Liverpool, Ohio.

"The Expression of Workers' Life and Struggle"—"The Life of the Workers: the Science and Art of Organization"—E. D. Banner, Denver, Colo.

"The Name of the New Masses": "The Torch of Revolutionary Spirit"—M. Levin, Chicago, Ill.

"The National Labor Weekly": "Labor's Champion": "The Voice of Labor": "A Journal of the Class Struggle"—Marvin Sanford, San Leandro, Cal.

"Cheerful News For the Masses"—E. Strand, Boston, Mass.

"The Weekly Arsenal of Communist Thought and Action"—N. Reichenthal, Los Angeles, Cal.

BALTIMORE AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS SCABBED ON CLOAKMAKERS BECAUSE OF CORRUPT OFFICIALDOM

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Labor conditions here for the members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union are so miserable that most of them, instead of working at their own trade, are working on cloaks, scabbing on the striking New York cloakmakers. The deplorable situation in the A. C. W. under the corrupt Hillman bureaucracy was described here today by H. Sazor of New York, representative of the national needle trades section of the Trade Union Educational League, who is making a tour of needle trades centers.

Don't Work at Trade.
"In the A. C. W. there are about 3,000 members, with at least 10,000 of the trade unorganized," Sazor said. "Most of the 3,000, however, don't work at the trade. They work on cloaks at present. The run to cloaks was so great after the New York strike began that when it was decided to tax the A. C. W. members with one dollar a week to help the strikers, the workers refused to pay."

"Take the tailors out of the cloak shops, instead of collecting the money from us," they argued.

Cohen is Responsible.
Sazor said that Sam Cohen, representative of the A. C. W. joint board, was largely responsible for sending the Baltimore tailors into scabbery. Cohen made the excuse that it was a correct policy to send union men into unorganized shops in order to help unionize the shops. But instead of sending them into the unorganized men's garment shops, he sent them to

work on women's cloaks.
"Of course, it wasn't organization work that the A. C. W. did, but scabbing," continued Sazor. "However, it wasn't necessary even for Cohen to send the tailors. Reductions in wages in the A. C. W. organized shops have been so drastic that the tailors rushed into the cloak-making work as soon as the New York strike brought the opportunity. They will go to work most anywhere in order to make a living!"

Presents T. U. E. L. Task.
Sazor emphasized the fact that the wage reductions and general demoralized conditions prevailing in the Amalgamated shops gave the left wing of the union a real opportunity to fight the Hillman-Beckerman-Levine machine. It is the task of the T. U. E. L. to create a big movement against wage reductions. To clear the way, a strong opposition is being built up nationally against the false union leaders, who are responsible for the debacle into which the A. C. W. have fallen.

Organize the Women for Class Struggle

By VERA BUCH.

THE need for the organized participation of the women folks in strikes is forcing itself more and more upon labor leaders. The unorganized woman is a millstone. Isolated from her husband's struggle, not understanding, seeing only that the pay envelope does not come in as usual, she sends her husband, with nagging and complaints, back to work. Give her, on the other hand, a chance to know what the fight is all about, show her her own place in the working-class struggle, and you have an ally that will fight to the death to win the union's demands.

All economic and social forces are pushing women more and more to an awakened class-consciousness. The world was started an influx of women into the men are driving them constantly in the same direction. This double exploitation of the shop and of the home forces this most backward section of the working class to rebel. But this smoldering discontent and rebellion must be utilized by explaining the issues at stake and by organizing the women for action.

Passaic Shows the Way.
The Passaic strike set a splendid example of what can be done on this field. The cloakmakers, inspired by Passaic, have organized their wives. Now the paper box makers on strike are awakened to the need of drawing in the women.

The fight of the women in Passaic merits earnest consideration. Labor leaders may well study the marvel of

a strike that is still strong after ten months. The organized participation of the women had much to do with the remarkable vitality of this strike. There, from the beginning, the left wing leadership made special efforts to draw in the women.

They had their own mass meeting, where the issues of the strike and the problems of their own lives were explained to them. Then the Workingwomen's Councils were organized, which drew in not only the striking women but the wives of strikers and sympathizers. The United Council of Workingclass Housewives opened kitchens for the children, which the women themselves conducted. The Women's Councils went in for strike work with scabs and on the picket line. They raised money for relief. The housewives for the strikers' children at Victory Playground. An organization of women has been built up which has not only been a powerful support of the strike, but which the women will maintain after the strike is settled.

Cloakmakers Follow.
In the fourteenth week of the cloakmakers' strike the union called the wives of the men to battle. It organized them into committees and set them to work at visiting scabs and generally stiffening up the strike. The women responded eagerly; at last they were a power in a great struggle; their confused, half-conscious yearnings and rebellions were crystallized into a conscious fight to win their husbands' demands. With the strike settled the women will keep their committees. The United Council of Workingclass Housewives is helping everywhere to organize the workers' wives for the workers' struggles.

Movements spread quickly, as the battles of the workers come thick and fast. The 3,000 paper box makers of New York City have been on strike for eight weeks against low wages and conditions of miserable exploitation. Women, most of them young girls, constitute 70 per cent of this union. Shoulder to shoulder with the men they have marched on the picket line, taken the blows of policemen's clubs and gone to jail.

Housewives Open Kitchen.
Pinched by the continuation of their strike, the union leaders, Calle, Markowitz, George Powers and Henrietta Ray, called in the help of the United Council of Workingclass Housewives. Nov. 12 they came to the office of Kate Gitlow, the secretary of the organization, and asked her to help them in establishing a strikers' kitchen. She spoke at a mass meeting the following Saturday afternoon and immediately organized a committee of ten women and five men to conduct the kitchen. That was Saturday afternoon. On Monday the kitchen opened, with three women as managing committee. The strikers flocked into the Church of All Nations on lower Second Avenue, New York, where it was housed. They were fed plentifully and well. They enjoyed the satisfaction of eating in their own union kitchen, the funds for which came from organized labor. In keeping up this kitchen, as well as in the other work of the strike, the women will be drawn in more and more.

Yes, the backward slaves, crushed by the century-long exploitation of the home and the new burdens of industry, are at last awakening. The women are learning that only by throwing themselves into the struggle for power which the working class is waging can they free themselves from those bonds which hamper their awakening thirst for freedom, for knowledge, for life.

Policies and Programs
The Trade Union Press
Strikes—Injunctions
Labor and Imperialism

GENERAL TRIES TO GET LIBERAL TEACHER FIRED

Is Inflamed at Expose of Society

By LAURENCE TODD, Federated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Fascist bullying of modern-minded teachers in the high schools of the national capital, attempted by Amos A. Fries, major-general in the army, chief of the chemical warfare service and commander of the American Legion in the District of Columbia, has met a setback.

The board of education, in executive session, has refused to act on a demand by Fries, couched in terms worthy of Mussolini, that Harry Flury, teacher of biology in the Eastern High School, be dismissed. The offense alleged against Flury is his authorship of a definition of socialism, printed in the Forum for October.

Protested Article.
Superintendent of Schools Ballou received a letter from Fries, signed "Major General, Commander of the American Legion," etc., calling attention to this definition and protesting against Flury's being retained as a teacher. Fries denied the truth of the indictment drawn by the teacher against American industrial society, which read:

"Socialism is a big question mark. It asks why, with all the wonderfully productive machinery and improved methods of organization, the workers are still slaves. It asks why civilization is so cruel and ugly. It asks why little children still toil in factories. It asks why those who create do not enjoy the advantages of what is created, why those who build automobiles walk, those who build Pullmans ride in boxcars, those who build palaces live in hovels. It asks: Is not the industrial civilization we have created a Frankenstein that has made itself our master?"

"Un-American Radical."
Fries wrote Superintendent Ballou that these sentiments were "in only slightly different form the statements of the Communists that our government is bad and should be overthrown, if necessary by force and violence. This is just the type of un-American radical that the American Legion and other patriotic organizations are bitterly opposed to."

He pompously demanded word from Ballou as to what he proposed to do about Flury, and said he would "await your reply before taking it up" with his patriotic crowd.

Called On the Carpet.
Ballou tried to serve the fascist cause, but lacked nerve. He called in Flury and asked him to explain his own opinions as to American industrial society. Flury asked Ballou whether he was being questioned by a plain citizen or by the superintendent of schools. When Ballou said he spoke in his official capacity, Flury smilingly replied that he never discussed his political, religious or economic views in his capacity as a public school teacher, since that was clearly improper for a biology teacher. Ballou then told him to write the board of education on his position, since the Fries letter would be sent to the board for action in executive session. Ballou remarked that Flury was confronted by a "serious situation," and asked whether he had read Scott Nearing's book, "What Happens to Teachers Who Think?" He was astonished when Flury replied that he had; in fact, Scott Nearing had been his instructor in economics at the University of Pennsylvania.

A month passed. No word from Ballou to Flury that he was safe. No word from anyone. Finally a group of press correspondents heard of the fascist antics of Fries, and smoked out the fact that the board in secret session had decided to do nothing—at least for the present. Flury bounces up next spring for salary increase; he may hear from the thought-controllers then.

Fries Notorious.
Some years ago Fries became notorious, and was reprimanded informally by Secretary Weeks for putting clerks to work at making the "Spiderweb Chart," a libellous document pretending to show that most of the liberal and humane organizations in America were connected with the Third International. Some weeks ago Secretary of State Kellogg denounced Fries for his insubordinate attempts to kill the pending treaty for abolition of the use of poison chemicals and bacteria in war.

KEEP THE DAILY WORKER!

CONFERENCE OF PARTY FUNCTIONARIES IN N. Y. TO BE HELD ON SUNDAY

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—On Sunday, Nov. 28 at 10 a. m., at the party office, 108 East 14th street, there will be held a conference of all party functionaries to listen and discuss the report of the last meeting of the Central Executive Committee held in Chicago.

The following must attend the conference:

All officers of all shop and street nuclei (including F. D. nuclei); all members of section and sub-section executives; all organizers and secretaries or trade union fractions; all members of the district executive committee; all members of district sub-committees; all members of the D. E. C. of the Y. W. L.; all editors, assistants, etc., of all party papers (members only).

Other party members are invited to be present.

The reports will deal with the Situation in the U. S., Our Trade Union Work and the Party Reorganization.

All must bring the party membership book with them to gain admission.

A roll call of the functionaries present will be taken. Please be on time.

Harlem Section Has Two English Classes Every Tuesday Night

NEW YORK, Nov. 24. — The Harlem Section of the Workers Party announces that the Elementary and Advanced English classes are going on every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m., at 81 East 121st St.

There is also a class in Fundamentals of Communism every Tuesday, at 8:45 p. m.

Comrades and sympathizers are asked to come on time at 81 East 121st St., New York.

Harlem, N. Y., Workers to Entertain

Vetcherinka and dance will be given by the Harlem Workers' Center on Saturday, Nov. 27 at 8:30 p. m., at 81 East 110th Street, New York.

J. Cannon to Lead Chicago Class in Communist Elements

The Chicago Workers' School class in the Elements of Communism will meet Friday as usual, 3 p. m. sharp at 19 So. Lincoln St. with Comrade J. Cannon as instructor. All members of the class are asked to be present, and on time. The assignment is in the Elements of Political Education pp 26-33; 169-181.

Weisbord Speaks in Many Cities

Rochester, N. Y., November 25. Buffalo—Meeting at Elwood Hall, Nov. 26. Reception, Nov. 27 at Workers' Forum Hall, 36 West Huron St. Erie, Pa., Nov. 26, Central Labor Union Hall. Warren, Ohio, Nov. 30, 7:30 p. m., Hippodrome Hall, High street. Youngstown, Dec. 5, Ukrainian Hall, 525 1/2 W. Rayon street, 8 p. m. East Liverpool, Ohio, Dec. 2. Canton, Ohio, Nov. 3. Akron, Ohio, Dec. 4, Ziegler Hall, Cleveland, Dec. 5, Moose Auditorium, 1000 Walnut St. Toledo, Ohio—Lota Hall, 716 Jefferson Ave., Dec. 7. Detroit, Dec. 8, Majestic Theater, Woodward and Willis. Flint, Dec. 10. Muskegon, Dec. 11. Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 12, Workers' Circle Temple, 347 Mt. Vernon Ave., N. W. South Bend, Dec. 13 and 14. Gary, Dec. 18. Chicago, Ill., Dec. 16, Mirror Hall, Western Ave. and Division St. Kenosha, Dec. 15. Milwaukee, Dec. 19, Freie Gemeinde-Hall, Eight and Walnut Sts.

Affair for Novy Mir Given December 25 at Workers' House

The Chicago Novy Mir worker correspondents have arranged a vetcherinka for Saturday, Dec. 25, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., for the benefit of the Novy Mir, Russian Communist weekly.

All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange other affairs on that date.

Detroit Blower Works Blast Kills 3 Workers

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—Three men were killed and several injured in an explosion at the American Blower Works, according to reports to the police.

Dead Men Tell No Tales.

NEW YORK CITY—Peddlers of spooks, apirita and messages from dead bodies received another setback here by Mrs. Harry Houdini, wife of the deceased stage magician. She said that the "dozens and dozens of messages" which mediums had given her as coming from her departed husband were all fakes. They were not written in a code which she had arranged with her husband to test whether dead people tell tales.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

Young Pioneers Find Work in Calumet Region

By PAUL A. BUCHA.

The Calumet steel district is located in the Calumet region at the head of Lake Michigan. As the name suggests, this region is a steel center. This is where Judge Gary and his like have many of their plants located. And as there are many steel plants many workers are employed, and all of them are unorganized.

However, during the great steel strike in 1919 this region was one that was most affected by it. Many Pioneers saw how the strikers were beat up by the police and militia. Four strikers were killed in this district during the strike, two of them ex-soldiers who fought in the "war for democracy." At the burial of those who were killed the strikers had a large parade. This shows that at that time there was some kind of organization among the strikers or steel workers. Since the strike the steel magnates have got the best of the workers and now the steel workers are unorganized and have no union.

The conditions of the steel workers in the Calumet district are very bad. This was shown by the explosion of one of the large mills in Gary, Ind. Many workers were killed just because the company was too lazy to repair a steam pipe which was leaky. This is only one incident where many workers are killed, but all over the Calumet region workers are being killed or injured not only by explosions, but by the machines where they work. These machines haven't any safety devices.

Child Labor in Mills.
In many of the mills there is child labor, where the children work in the same rotten conditions as the older workers. These children should really be at school, but it is impossible for their parents to send them there, because their parents, who are mostly steel workers, are unorganized and they get very low wages.

Even the child laborer produces just as much, and even the he works in the same place as the older workers, he is given less wages, just because of his size. Many of these children are killed like their parents are. All these children need to be organized; the Pioneers are here to do it. It is not easy to organize these children because the steel magnates have worked hard trying to stop the organization of the older workers and children and they have succeeded so far. The methods they used were those that most all bosses use—the church and the schools for the children.

Many big bosses use the company unions to fool the older workers, while here Judge Gary is even afraid to organize a company union, because a company union would at least give the workers some idea of the need and meaning of organization. So Gary won't even organize a company union. With all these rotten conditions in the Calumet region great labor struggles are bound to take place here in the future. The Young Pioneers will then be ready to take their places in the struggle. The great steel strike is an example for us. We are striving to better organize than during the strike, and we will do it.

Children Have Poor Eyes.
NEW YORK.—Examination of public school children reveals that poor eyes is one of the most common physical defects among pupils.

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Vegetarian Restaurant
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Is to the younger people what The DAILY WORKER is to you. It fights with them in the everyday struggles of the workingclass. It gives a true picture of the conditions in the industries. It is lively and interesting.

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Enclosed find \$..... Send The YOUNG WORKER for

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Children Help Passaic Strike; See Free Movie

DENVER, Colo.—The Colorado Labor Advocate is lining up the Denver children to collect money for Passaic strike relief. In response to a call issued by the paper Mr. B. Hootan, manager of the American Theatre has arranged a contest in which the child that turns in the largest number of "25c meals" before Dec. 18 will secure a pass good for two people, which will admit the holder to American Theatre shows for a whole year.

Big Crowd Sees Picture

SEATTLE, Nov. 24.—(FP)—The showing of the Passaic strike film here under the auspices of the Labor College and a committee of the Central Labor Council brought out a large crowd of trade unionists and worker sympathizers. All of the proceeds above actual expenses go for the relief of the children of the strikers.

Death of 100,000 Babies Traced to Low Wages

Poverty is an important factor in the annual deaths of 100,000 infants in this country less than one year of age, says Dr. Robert Morse Woodbury in a report issued by the United States children's bureau.

Use your brains and your pen to aid the workers in the class struggle.

All China Is in Revolution

To Understand the Great Events Taking Place Read



A record of China's past and present which has brought about the upheaval of over four hundred million people and the birth of a great Labor movement. With many maps, illustrations and original documents.

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 15, 1927

THIRD PRIZE WINNER.

PITTSBURGH CO. EVICTS WORKERS OUT OF HOUSES

Will Reopen Mine With Imported Scabs

By a Worker Correspondent.
BROWNSVILLE, Pa., Nov. 24.—It is widely known that the Crescent mine property of the reputable Pittsburgh Coal company in western Pennsylvania will resume work on a non-union basis. This mine has been idle for 18 months.

Order Families Out.
Superintendent Harkers has ordered all families out of the company-owned houses on Red Hill. There are 30 families living in these houses. He has given them 10 days' notice to move. The reason for the order is that the Pittsburgh company will use the huts to house imported scabs and gunmen.

Police Picket Mine.
A picket of a dozen coal-iron police is already on duty at the Crescent mine, and has already carried on the instructions of the Pittsburgh company to terrorize the residents of Red Hill by patrolling the roads leading to the mine.

It is very likely that the United Mine Workers of America will take steps to fight the eviction of the miners and their families.

DON'T FORGET CLASS IN WORKER CORRESPONDENCE FRIDAY NIGHT AT 6:30

Don't forget to attend the class in worker correspondence tonight at 6:30 o'clock, editorial rooms of The DAILY WORKER, 1113 West Washington Blvd.

All workers who have not yet registered for the class are urged to do so tonight. Students who register now will get the benefit of the remaining classes of this semester, as well as be prepared to take up the advanced work of the second semester.

Don't forget the time, 6:30 o'clock. The class meets at this time to enable workers who have other meetings to attend them after 8:30.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's class.

Step Over We Need Help!

The campaign for funds for The DAILY WORKER—shortage of help in the office—makes us cry for help. Step over and volunteer your services if you can spare a few moments during the day.

Any time from nine to five-thirty you're welcome!

Step over to 1113 West Washington Blvd. Call Monroe 4712 if you want to talk it over!

Sacco and Vanzetti Must Not Die!

They must have a NEW and FAIR trial, Life and Freedom. If enough people DEMAND that they live, they WILL LIVE.

Their lives and freedom, in a sense, means OUR lives and freedom. Therefore, Chicago workers, come to the

Protest Mass Meeting

ASHLAND AUDITORIUM

Van Buren and Ashland

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 8 P. M.

Nationally known speakers will expose the frame-up and the "Ghastly Miscarriage of Justice."

John Fitzpatrick Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Rev. Clayton Morrison Vincenzo Vacirca
Anton Johansson, chairman Other Noted Speakers.

How great a percentage of our readers will rally to the meeting and make this DEMAND A POWERFUL ONE. A very large percentage, we hope and urge. Set aside Friday evening, Nov. 26, for Sacco and Vanzetti. Tickets (admission is 10c) from Machinery District Office, 113 S. Ashland Blvd. (Tel. Uhlmann, Monroe 4236) and from many union headquarters and from The Daily Worker, 1113 W. Washington Blvd. If absolutely impossible for your organization or you to send in for tickets and posters, phone for them to be sent to you.

Come in Tens of Thousands. Come Early. Bring Others.

Auspices: Sacco-Vanzetti Conference of Chicago.

THIS WEEK'S PRIZE WINNERS!

A worker in the Eastman Kodak company factory at Rochester, N. Y., is awarded the first prize this week for his story describing the effects on the workers of the speed-up system in that plant. He will receive a copy of "Romance of New Russia" by Magdeleine Marx, cloth bound edition.

The second prize for this week, "Bars and Shadows" by Ralph Chaplin is awarded to George E. Powers, who has admirably "covered" the present strike of the Paper Box Makers' Union in New York. Powers' prize-winning story appeared in an earlier issue.

The third prize goes to a coal miner in Brownsville, Pa., who gives the news of the activity of the Pittsburgh Coal company against the unionists. He receives a copy of "Government—Strikebreaker" by Jay Lovestone.

WHO WILL BE PRIZE-WINNERS NEXT WEEK? You know, worker correspondents, no one else does! Send in that story you have been thinking of writing. Write it today and send it in!

(FIRST PRIZE WINNER)

SPEED-UP SYSTEM IN KODAK PLANT MEANS DEATH AND INJURY, COMPANY FORCES WORKERS TO BE CARELESS

By a Worker Correspondent.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 24.—In a previous article on working conditions in the plants of the Eastman Kodak Co. assertion was made that the institution of the Dedaux point system was in a large part responsible for the tremendous increase in the number of accidents in which workers were injured, crippled and killed. That this is so in spite of the continuous accident prevention campaigns which are carried on by the company and the installation of the best in the line of safety appliances by them is proved by concrete evidence.

Forced Carelessness.
While on the one hand the workers are urged to exercise care at all times in their work the very nature of the speed up system under which they are compelled to work forbids their being careful. Their weekly base wage is sufficiently low to induce them to work carelessly under the most hazardous conditions in order to make some extra money in the shape of a bonus.

Cut Down Times.
The yard department, for example, of the plant at which I work, in which department the work is heavy and hazardous, requires of its employees that they do the jobs in half and even less than half the time that it formerly took them. For instance formerly five men were expected to load a freight car load of paper which weights up to seven hundred pounds per bale, within three hours. Since the inauguration of the bonus system, a twin brother to the Dedaux system, four men are expected to do the same amount of work in one and one half hours. If they do it in less time than this they are rewarded (or should I say insulted) with a miserably small bonus. If they don't do it within the allotted time, well... "We're terribly sorry, but we can't use you any longer." On other jobs done by this department the time has been reduced proportionately.

Crushed by Beams.
Thus, some time ago, one of the workers of this department, while leading some 12 inch I-beams about 15 feet in length upon an auto truck, being in a great hurry, failed to fasten the beams securely with the result that when the truck started to move the beams tipped over, plunging him beneath the load and crushing the bones in both legs. He is now a watchman on one of the company's railroad crossings, being unfit for any other kind of labor.

Another worker, employed in the cotton nitrating department also as a result of the hurry up system caught

his hand in one of the wringers with the result that his hand is about 75% useless now.

Three Workers Killed.

Recently, three workers were killed within six weeks of one another. One of them, a youth about 18, who had contemplated leaving the employ of the company about two or three days later, was killed while dismantling rigging which had been used to hoist some materials. It seems that he too was in a great hurry, so much so that he failed to provide himself with a firm footing with the result that the weight of the chain hoist, which he was unhooking, overbalanced him, causing him to fall some twenty feet to instant death. The other two workers lost their lives in building construction work.

Lost Fingers.
Any number of cases could be cited where, owing to the Dedaux system, workers become impatient with the slow motion of the punch press or cutting machine upon which they happen to work, try to rush it along with the result that they lose from one to four fingers. Only within the past two weeks a girl had the best part of three fingers cut off.

Adding insult to injury, the company, in its monthly accident reports, which are posted thruout the plant, places the responsibility for 90 per cent or more of these accidents upon the injured workers.

The writer sincerely hopes to see the day, before he too gets killed, when the workers of the Kodak plants become organized into a union where by they will be enabled to demand a decent living wage without the necessity of risking the loss of life or limb in the acquisition of it.



INMATES IN SOVIET PRISONS DO NOT LOSE IDENTITY AS MEN; AN AMERICAN COMRADE TELLS OF LIFE

By JACK HARDY, Member of District 2, Workers Party of America, Section 5, E. Shop Nucleus 2.

MOSCOW, Nov. 6 (By Mail).—While in Russia it was my desire to observe at first hand the workings of the Russian prison system, which has been described in such terrible terms by American capitalists, liberals and anarchists. Comrade Anna Richman, another American, and myself, therefore, went to one of the largest of the prisons in the vicinity of Moscow. The "Isolator" prison, which we visited, is known to be one of the severest institutions in central Russia. To it are sent only those convicted of murder, armed robbery or other severe crimes. There are also confined in it a few counter-revolutionists whose actions were of a particularly vicious nature.

The exterior of this institution was not beautiful to behold. Russia is still poor and cannot devote her scant resources upon the decoration of exteriors. The inside, however, presented a different picture entirely.

Learn Trades.

The institution contains 360 inmates. All who so desire may learn a trade. No compulsion is used in the matter of work, but all, save the old and feeble, choose to be gainfully employed. The bulk of them work in either the textile factory attached to the prison, the clothing shop where the textiles are made into garments, and a few work in the small prison machine shop. All who work receive wages ranging from 20 to 75 rubles per month, the average wage being between 55 and 60 rubles. One-third of this wage is given to the prisoner; the other two-thirds go to his family. Those having no families receive the balance when their terms expire. Many of these men were never before gainfully employed. Many of them told us that they were

glad to be thus confined and to learn a useful occupation for the first time in their lives. Several of the instructors who taught them their trades had been confined in the prison and, having become attached to the institution, expressed a desire to remain as employees of the institution. The director told us that they were among his best men.

Have Freedom.

At work the prisoners are allowed to talk, smoke and leave their places without asking permission. Within the grounds of the institution they are allowed to go about at will and without any guards. Their work is on a piecework basis and they might leave at will. In such operations as require the co-operation of several men other arrangements are made.

We were allowed to visit any portion of the buildings that we chose, as the director was anxious not to give us the impression that we were being led about by him. Comrade Richman speaks Russian and we were able to talk with any of the prisoners that we wished. We did not encounter one expression of resentment among the fifteen or twenty with whom we conversed.

Good Meals.

We visited the kitchen, where dinner was being prepared. They asked us if we would like to sample their prison fare, and as we answered in the affirmative they gave us a sample of a prison dinner. It consisted of first-rate cabbage soup and good meat and vegetables.

Solitary confinement and binding have been abolished in the Soviet Union. The director showed us the dungeon where men had been confined in solitary confinement during the regime of the czar. It is now the drug department of the prison, where medicine is prepared for those in the prison who become sick. There were other innumerable fea-

S. P. TAKES UP RELIGION WHEN LEADER PASSES

So It Seems at Meeting in Los Angeles

By L. P. RINDAL, (Worker Correspondent)
LOS ANGELES, Nov. 24.—Friday evening, Nov. 12, the International Labor Defense held a successful Debs memorial meeting at Music-Art-Hall. This event, at which 400 workers were present, was a noteworthy one. Comrades "Mother" Bloor and Fisher, both able, forceful speakers, described wonderfully well the importance of Debs as a leader in the ranks of labor. Debs is not really dead, his spirit in behalf of the working class will live forever, it was pointed out.

S. P. Strong on Religion.

The socialist party Debs memorial at Trinity Auditorium Nov. 14 was a religious affair. The godly expressions connected with it all undoubtedly caused Eugene to turn in his grave. Wright, socialist party ex-candidate for congress, was chairman. His speech, read from a book, dealt with leaders from Abraham to Jerusalem Slim. The Nazarene also figured prominently in a recitation given by a female socialist angel.

Back to Earth.

Rev. Clinton J. Taft, director of A. C. L. U., also spoke. Altho not a radical of any sort, he seemed to have more fighting spirit in him than the socialists themselves.

Upton Sinclair, author of "Profits of Religion," etc., did not seem to like the holy atmosphere in the auditorium very much. He cut his speech short. "Los Angeles is like Russia," he began, "the way it was during the regime of the czar," he continued. At this point he stopped and looked around.

S. P. Suppress Literature Sale.

When Sinclair regained his breath he spoke for the press and against the proposed Debs monument—"the stone," as he termed it. "Increase the power of the press," he shouted. The socialists themselves had no literature for sale, and they stopped everybody else from selling closer than 100 feet from the building. In other words, they tried to drive the Communists, I. W. W. anarchists, etc., into the clutches of the police. The Jewish Daily Forward likes that kind of "freedom of the press," but the author of the "Brass Check" does not.

Collection Short.

The chairman, Wright, interfered with Sinclair's collection speech. Result, \$200 short of expenses. Sinclair, seemingly disgusted, left the speakers' stand. At this point Rev. Taft took charge of a second collection. Being a preacher, he ought to know how. How deep the "dear people" went into their pockets the second time is not known. It is reasonable to believe, however, that the socialists are forced to follow Sinclair's advice: "Let the stone wait."

Russian Tractor Fund Enriched.

On the same evening as the Debs memorial took place the "Icor" held its meeting, as scheduled previous to the break with the socialist party. The collection for tractors to be sent to a Jewish colony in Soviet Russia was \$348.

WHERE YOU CAN GET YOUR TICKETS FOR THE GREAT FILM 'BREAKING CHAINS'

Tickets for the moving picture "Breaking Chains," to be shown here on December 3 at Douglass Park Auditorium can be obtained at the following places. It is announced by the International Workers Aid.

1806 South Racine avenue.
3209 W. Roosevelt road.
2409 North Halsted street.
2733 Hirsch boulevard.
3116 South Halsted street.
19 South Lincoln street.
1902 W. Division street.
3451 Michigan avenue.
1532 W. Chicago avenue.
North Side Book Store.

Joliet Pen Guard Tells How Warden Was Made to Hand Over the Keys

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 24.—How six convicts now on trial for the murder of Deputy Warden Peter M. Klein forced him to hand over the keys to solitary confinement cells was told in court by Jacob Judisch, a guard at the Illinois state prison.

"Sam Oden, a trusty, and I were in the solitary row outside Klein's office," Judisch told the court, "when we heard a noise and went to investigate. We saw Klein lying on the floor, blood streaming down his face, and several of the convicts in the room."

"Sam Price ordered me to give him the keys. When I refused he struck me with an iron bar, while another prisoner stabbed Oden. I managed to stagger out of the office and locked myself in the solitary row."

The witness then told how Klein was dragged from his office and shaken until he semi-consciously nodded to him as a sign that it was all right to hand over the keys.

Hall-Mills Witness Is Offered Bribe for "Keeping Mouth Shut"

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Nov. 24.—Mrs. Marie Demarest testified on the witness stand in the Hall-Mills murder case that shortly after the murder of Rev. Dr. W. Hall and Eleanor Mills Detective Felix Dimartini came to her house and offered \$2,500 if she would "keep her mouth shut."

Dr. Martini is the private detective who was employed by Mrs. Frances Stevens Hall, one of the defendants, shortly after the murder.

The offer was made to Mrs. Demarest, she said, if she would forget about seeing Henry Stevens and Ralph Gorsline and Minna Clark.

Mrs. Demarest spoke of being offered \$2,500 by Felix De Martini to "keep her mouth shut." Mrs. Hall's right hand clenched and unclenched nervously. Her face, however, remained expressionless. Henry Stevens squirmed in his seat. Willie twiddled his mustache nervously.

Lay Special \$2 Assessment on Miners.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 24.—Every dues-paying member of the United Mine Workers of America will pay an extra \$1 assessment for December and another for January, by decision of the international executive board.

tures of the institution with which we were greatly impressed. The outstanding of these were a prison theater (in the former prison church) under the direction of a special cultural director who devotes full time to cultural work; an orchestra of 25 pieces, all prisoners; a prison library of 2,500 volumes, which the inmate may take to their rooms; a wall newspaper, written entirely by those confined in the institution. The prisoners may write and receive as many letters as they please, altho their mail is taken out only twice each week. Other features were the co-operative bookstore and general store, where the men may make purchases with the money they earn, at stated hours.

Members Punished.

We asked one man what he had done. He was under a ten-year sentence. We expressed astonishment to the director that for a crime of his nature so severe a sentence should have been imposed. The director informed us that the man had been a Communist. Sentences as a rule are not severe in the Soviet Union. But when a Communist commits a crime punishment is many times greater than for other individuals.

Preserve Identity.

Talking in the office after our survey, the director attempted to impress upon us that this was one of the most strict prisons in the Soviet Union. He also impressed upon us that in Russia reform, not punishment, is the aim of the prison system. And after what we had seen we could very well believe it. The men confined within this institution preserved their identity as men. They did not have a number; they wore their own clothes, not a prison garb. All of them were happy. They talked to us without hesitation, and we did not encounter one bitter note in more than half a day that we spent there.



WILL BE OUT IN JANUARY



The next afternoon, coming out from his classes, Bunny saw on a news-stand the familiar green color of the "Evening Booster," and his eye was caught—as it was meant to be caught—by flaring headlines:

POLICE RAID RED CENTER

So Bunny purchased a paper—as it was meant that he should do—and read how that morning a squad from police headquarters had invaded the rooms of the clothing workers' union, and taken off nearly a truck-load of documents which were expected to prove that the disturbance in the city's industry was being directed and financed by the red revolutionists of Moscow. The officials of the union were under arrest, one of those apprehended being Chaim Menzies, "self-confessed socialistic agitator."

So there was another job for Bunny. He didn't know quite how to set about it, and Dad was on the way to Paradise, and could not be consulted. Bunny went to see Dad's lawyer, Mr. Dolliver, a keen-witted, soft-spoken gentleman who had no sympathy with reds, but, like all lawyers, was prepared for any weird trouble his wealthy clients might bring along. He called up police headquarters and ascertained that the self-confessed socialistic agitator was to be arraigned the following day; bail would be set at that time, and it would be up to Bunny to have the cash on hand, or real estate to twice the amount. Bunny said he wanted to see the prisoner, and Mr. Dolliver said he knew the chief of police, and might be able to arrange it.

He wrote a note, and Bunny went over to the dingy old building which had been erected to serve a city of fifty thousand, and was now serving one of a million. The chief proved to be a burly person in civilian clothing, smelling strongly of civilian whiskey; he requested Bunny to sit down, and summoned a couple of detectives, and began an obvious effort to find out all that Bunny knew about Chaim Menzies, and Bunny's ideas, and Chaim's ideas. And Bunny, who was growing up fast in an ugly world, gave a carefully phrased exposition of the difference between the right and left wings of the Socialist movement. Finding that he could not be trapped into indiscretions and knowing that he was a millionaire's son, and could not be thrown into a cell, the chief gave him up, and told one of the detectives to take him in to see the prisoner.

So Bunny got a glimpse of his city's jail. The old building was cracked, and had been condemned as a menace to life by half a dozen successive commissions; nevertheless, here it was, a monument to the greed of real estate speculators, who cared nothing about a city's good name, provided only its tax-rate were low. The mouldy old place stank, and if you looked carefully, you might see vermin crawling on the walls. The prisoners were confined in a number of "tanks," which were steel barred cages holding thirty or forty men each, with no ray of daylight, and not enough artificial light to enable anyone to read. This city, so oddly named "Angel," appeared anxious to cultivate all possible vices in its victims, for it provided them no reading matter, and no exercises or recreation, but permitted them to have cards, dice and cigarettes—and the jailers secretly smuggled in whiskey and cocaine to such as had money for bribes.

In one of these tanks sat Papa Menzies—on the floor, since there was no other place to sit. He appeared quite contented, having gathered round him the entire congregation of the cell, to hear about the struggle of the clothing workers, and how it was up to the toilers of the world to organize and abolish the capitalist system. When Bunny appeared, the old man jumped up and grabbed him by the hand, and Bunny said quickly, "Mr. Menzies, you should know that this gentleman with me is a detective."

Papa Menzies grinned. "Sure, I got nothing to hide. I been a member of de Socialist party for twenty years. I believe in de ballot box—dey vill find nothing to de contrary, unless dey make it. I have been telling dese boys vat Socialism is, and I will tell dis gentleman, if he wants to listen. I have been helping de clothing workers stand together for decent conditions, and I am going on vid it de day I git out again." So that was that!

And in the evening Bunny phoned to his father and told him the situation. Bunny had been accustomed to sign his father's name to checks, of any size, and had been careful not to abuse the privilege; but now he was proposing to draw fifteen thousand dollars, because they would probably fix the bail very high, in the hope of keeping the old man in jail until the strike had been broken. "There was no risk involved, Bunny declared, for Menzies was the soul of honor, and would not run away."

Dad made a wry face over the telephone—but what could he do? His dearly beloved son was ablaze with indignation, and insisted that he knew all about it, there was no possibility whatever that this old clothing worker might be a secret agent of the Soviet government, deliberately planted in Angel City to destroy American institutions. How Bunny could know such things Dad couldn't imagine, but he had never known his boy to be so wrought up, and finally he said all right, but to have Mr. Dolliver send somebody to court with the money so that Bunny would not get his name into the newspapers again.

(Continued Tomorrow)

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A New Threat Against Mexico

"Nervous Nell" Kellogg, our unlettered secretary of state, in the language of a bar-room bully, serves notice on Mexico that relations between that republic and the United States will be severed unless Mexico refrains from putting into effect the laws relating to oil and landed property passed by the Mexican congress.

Mexico refuses to be bullied and emphatically states that the government will not modify its laws to suit the interests of American exploiters. It is reported that Mexico's firm stand has rallied most of the Latin American republics behind the Calles government with the exception of a few puppet governments like that of Nicaragua which is on Wall Street's payroll.

While Kellogg is penning blustering notes to Mexico, American marines are protecting the Diaz dictatorship in Nicaragua and United States warships are patrolling the Mexican coast ostensibly looking for Mexican filibustering expeditions in aid of the Nicaraguan revolutionists, but more likely looking for an excuse that would give Kellogg the pretext to break relations with our southern neighbor.

It is not necessary to stress the fact that Mexico is entirely right in her decision not to surrender her sovereignty to the Wall Street government of the United States. The stand taken by the Mexican government is a brave one and cannot fail but challenge the admiration of every worker, and indeed every American who has yet escaped the contaminating influence of imperialism.

No doubt the catholic church will take advantage of the fresh attack on Mexico to open its mud guns and to arouse popular opinion in behalf of military intervention. That the church is secretly working hand in hand with the government is almost a certainty.

If, as reported, the Latin American countries back up Mexico in this crisis our Wall Street statesmen might think twice before they risk the loss of their American markets by buckling on the sword for a war in behalf of the oil and land robbers of this country.

The voice of the American working class must be heard in Washington in protest against the threatened war against a friendly nation. And it must say to Wall Street: "Hands Off Mexico!"

Why Thompson Did Not Speak

Colonel Carmi Thompson, presidential investigator in the Philippines was scheduled to deliver a speech on the situation in America's potential rubber Klondike, before the reactionary members of the Hamilton Club of Chicago, last Tuesday night.

Thompson did not talk about the Philippines. The subject was too warm. Why?

The reason can be found in Thompson's undiplomatic utterances on his arrival in Seattle. Thompson went to the islands with the conclusion already formed that the United States must stay in the Philippines, for the benefit of the Filipinos, of course. What imperialist power ever admitted having any ulterior motive in stealing something?

Despite this inelastic conclusion, however, Thompson found so many flaws in the regime of General (Ivory Soap) Wood, the governor-general, that he could not refrain from commenting unfavorably on his administration. Wood's rule must be bad indeed when such a loyal servant of imperialism as Colonel Thompson is forced to speak out in public and condemn it.

Thompson gave the impression that Wood is administering the affairs of the islands with a gatling gun. The general has surrounded himself with a "cavalry cabinet." The resentment of the Filipinos was brought home forcibly more than once to Thompson. The president's investigator thinks that the best interests of American imperialism will be served by a more diplomatic tool than Wood.

The expression of those ideas accounts for Thompson's failure to mention the Philippine question at the Hamilton Club. Thompson claimed that American imperialism is a good thing for the Filipinos. But the administration of the same imperialism is bad! This is just the end of the imperialist stick that touches the Filipino head. How can this contradiction be reconciled? It would never do for the Hamilton Club to sponsor such a presentation of the Philippine problem.

Thompson's recommendation to the president will undoubtedly suggest that General Wood be advised to develop malaria and that some college professor who is not accustomed to drinking brandy for breakfast should replace him. But whether the Filipinos get tickled under the chin by a saccharine professor or prodded by the bayonet of a swashbuckling militarist, Firestone will squeeze his rubber out of them and that is the object of imperialism.

Reaching the Youth

The capitalists, thru numerous organizations, social, athletic and religious, are assiduously poisoning the minds of the youth of the country with capitalist dope. Boy scouts and girl scouts, campfire girls and similar organizations have for their object the creation of an ideology in the minds of the youth that will turn them into convinced supporters of capitalism.

Hundreds of capitalist papers cater to the youth. Every capitalist daily has its children's page. In comic strip, in poetry and in story, the ruling classes cleverly turn the youthful mind into the channel that will be most conducive to the interests of capitalism, whether it be in the factory during times of peace or on the battlefield in time of war.

Against this barrage of propaganda the working class have been able to present only a feeble opposition. But feeble as it is at present, it contains the germ of a mighty educational weapon in the future.

The foremost expression of the working class youth in this country is the Young Worker, organ of the Young Workers League. Every adult worker should see that a copy of this live weekly comes into his home. Workers who do not want to see their sons brought up only to be mowed down by machine guns in a capitalist war should subscribe to the Young Worker.

Signs of Crisis in Italian Fascism

Fascism Carries Out the Work of Italian Finance—The Petit-Bourgeois Founders of the Party Are Kept Alive Only by Nationalist Phrases—The Workers Are Enslaved and Face an Economic Crisis of Serious Proportions—The Fascist Party Is Breaking Up from Conflicting Class Interests.

By ERCOLI (Rome).

THE introduction of the death penalty in Italy is an act of fear which is determined by the constant succession of attempts on Mussolini's life. In the course of nine months three attempts have been made to assassinate the "Duce." The first attempt has not yet been explained and there still exists some doubt as to whether it was not a case of provocation. On the second and third occasions Mussolini had an extremely narrow escape. Since the attempts are beginning to follow one another in such regular succession it is difficult to say that any one of them will be the last. On the contrary, we may assume with considerable certainty that the first three attempts will be followed by others. Anyone who knows what fascism in Italy has been and what it has on its conscience will easily understand the grounds for this certainty. Fascism has sown so much abhorrence and hatred that it is quite natural if "avengers" arise from the masses of the embittered people. Italian people anyhow tend to act individually. The introduction of the death penalty is thus a kind of "legal terror" with the purpose of counteracting this danger. It is, however, extremely doubtful whether these measures will have the desired effect.

After the third attempt on his life Mussolini spoke for the first time, in an address to the black shirts, on dangers threatening the fascist regime. Never before had he made use of such words. Always, and especially after the attempts on his life, he had made a point of proclaiming loudly that the regime was "secure," "firmly established," "most firmly established," "indestructible," etc. As a matter of fact, however, there are today unmistakable signs that the situation, not only in Italy in general, but also in fascism, is becoming more and more acute.

Serves Financiers.

SINCE fascism came into power, but especially in the last two years, it has carried on a policy exclusively in the interest of a block which, financial capital, the great industrialists and the agrarians, have formed round fascism. The policy of fascism has been not only a policy of class but a policy in the service of the most greedy and parasitic strata of the bourgeoisie. The consequence of this policy seemed at first to be a development of production. Capital, freed from all fetters, threw itself into industrial undertakings, hoping to achieve profits far beyond the usual rate. The investment of capital increased in an extraordinary measure.

It was, however, only a case of deceptive bloom and of a purely external growth. As a matter of fact, both were to a certain extent a conse-

quence of the progressive depreciation of the currency, and moreover, if they were to be effective, demanded large markets. The home market of Italy, however, has been brought to the brink of ruin by the action of fascism itself—which, in order to stabilize state finances and to achieve a redistribution of wealth in favor of the plutocratic groups, has brought distress on the middle classes and thrust the poorer classes into a condition of despair by giving the industrialists a free hand to reduce wages and lengthen hours of work. Foreign markets, on the other hand, have yet to be won by Italy.

THE chief branches of industry are faced by a crisis. It is anticipated that within a few months enormous masses of workers will be turned out to the streets. Bankruptcies are multiplying at a catastrophic rate. The process of expropriating the middle classes for the benefit of the plutocracy is continuing systematically. The masses of the people are compelled to restrict their consumption more and more and have to eat black bread as in war time. What is left of the reconstruction which fascism has tried to effect?

Two things remain; on the one hand the system of blackmail and intimidation which was introduced in order to suppress all freedom of movement among the working class and on the other hand, the phrases and plans of imperialist expansion. Both of these are indispensable to fascism.

A MATTER of absolute necessity is the enslavement of the working class and the peasants by suppressing class organizations, by prohibiting strikes, by abolishing the independence of the municipalities, the freedom of the press, the right of assembly, etc. Nothing but the enslavement of the working class enables the large industrialists and the large agrarians to develop their policy of stabilization. But this is not all proceeding smoothly. The pressure which is exercised on the masses calls forth a reaction from them, a very perceptible trend towards the left. For the moment there is, certainly, no immediate prospect of movements on a large scale, but nevertheless the outlook for fascism is anything but promising.

A second necessity is that of making use of pompous nationalist phraseology and of proclaiming great plans of expansion. Imperialistic bragging is a necessity which has been forced on fascism by its petty bourgeois origin and by the precarious situation in which it finds itself at present.

While carrying on activities which are entirely for the benefit of the large bourgeoisie it must keep the social strata from which it originated attached to itself by doping them with high-sounding phrases. How long will the nationalist intoxication be able to

prevent the petty bourgeoisie, festering a policy which deprives it at the same time of comfort and of the illusion of power?

Fascist Party Divided.

THIS brings us to one of the most delicate questions, the crisis in the fascist party itself, a crisis which continues inexorably in spite of Mussolini's efforts. Fascism, having made it impossible for any opposition group to express itself, and having made itself the only political organization in the country, is now experiencing the revival of opposition within its own bosom. On the one side is the large bourgeoisie, on the other the petty bourgeoisie. On the one side are the fascist bands in the service of the agrarians and the plutocracy, on the other side are the old fascist program and the old fascist groups with their old fascist tendencies. On the one side are the industrialists and on the other side the so-called corporations of workers. On the one side is a group of bankers, on the other side the group of their opponents.

The crisis has developed so far that within the fascist party itself all system of democracy has had to be abolished. Even in its local bodies the party is directed by functionaries who are nominated by the government. The meetings of members have been deprived of all right of action. The crisis, however, is assuming serious forms. At the time of the last attempt on Mussolini's life the two branches of fascism came to an armed conflict with one another in Trieste, which lasted for two whole days and made it necessary to proclaim martial law. In Rome the fascist bands of the opposition made an attack on the premises of the police administration.

THESE are in brief outline, some of the factors in the Italian situation, which undoubtedly prompted Mussolini to announce that the fascist regime is threatened by dangers. Has Mussolini any plan for removing these dangers? There can be no doubt that he has one, and this plan is being carried out. It consists in embittered intensification of the regime of terror, of oppression, of the systematic application of force against the masses in order to prevent them taking decisive action for the purpose of altering the situation. The re-introduction of capital punishment is part of this plan. It characterizes the terror which is assuming legal forms.

The proletariat and the peasants of Italy are becoming more and more convinced of the fact that the death penalty must be executed on the fascist regime and that they have received a call to execute it. The vanguard of the working class, the Communist Party of Italy, is steered and strongly enough to pursue its path relentlessly, even in the face of the new threats.

Amsterdam Splitters at Work Among the Teachers

Information was given in the press that Amsterdam was to convene a conference of teachers' organizations in Paris, on August 1, for the purpose of creating a new international to cater for educational workers. Later the press stated that the conference had met, but what it had decided on remained in the dark. Only quite recently have we obtained the minutes of the conference proceedings which throw some light on this fresh disruptive plan of Amsterdam directed immediately against the existing educational workers' international with headquarters in Paris.

At present the teaching profession is organized as follows, internationally:

Trade Union Interests.

To the first group belong various pedagogic internationals of a pacifist and clerical nature, closely linked up one way or another with the League of Nations and in dependence on the ruling classes of the bourgeois states (such as the San Francisco International subsidized by American millionaires). These internationals do not aim at defending the trade union interests of the teaching profession, nor do they in any way fight to better their members' material position and status. They are mere tools in the hands of the ruling classes, deprived of any chances of conducting an independent policy.

The only genuine international trade union body standing on the class proletarian viewpoint and effectively working for the improvement of the position of the teaching profession is the Educational Workers' International. The E. W. I. is affiliated to neither Amsterdam nor the Red International of Labor Unions, although it contains in its ranks teachers' organizations belonging to both internationals as well as organizations without other international affiliation.

Establishing Unity.

The E. W. I. has, during the course of some years, demonstrated the practical possibility of establishing trade

union unity among the various teachers' organizations, and it would seem that it has fully justified itself as a real and growing force.

However, Amsterdam regards the present state of the international as far as the teachers are concerned, somewhat differently. The Educational Workers' International's success in obtaining the practical realization of the united front among the teachers it regards not as a virtue, but as a vice, and is trying to fight the E. W. I. by setting up its own teachers' international.

Amsterdam's present attempt to split international organization among the teachers is by no means the first; as far back as 1922 it appointed a special commission to call together a teachers' international, a step that was put off again and again.

No Teachers' Organization.

Finally, two years ago, the Amsterdamites set up a civil servants' and teachers' international to which, as the same Sassenbach admits, not a single teachers' organization is affiliated.

It can thus be seen that this last Amsterdam plan is merely a continuation of its old policy of sabotaging any united front the teachers may throw up.

The Paris conference of August 1, presided over by Sassenbach, was attended by the Nationale Syndicat of France, the Vienna Teachers' Alliance, the Austrian Teachers' Alliance and the Elementary Teachers' Union of Germany.

Both the British and German teachers' unions declined to participate.

Adopted Resolution.

The conference adopted a draft constitution of the future international, the first clauses of which places obstacles in the way of entry for bodies not sharing like views, reading: "The international may be joined by all educational workers' organizations from all branches of educational activities, providing they recognize the principles and methods of the educational workers' international federation." Of course, the international is prepared to co-operate with other or-

ganizations, "... if and provided they do not adhere to principles contrary to those held by the E. W. I. F."

If, for instance, any teachers' organization does not share the principles of collaboration with the bourgeoisie and is in favor of a genuine united working class front, then it need never hope to get into the international the Amsterdamers have set up, since at bottom such views will be contrary to the tasks of the said international.

Boring from Within.

Cautious voices speaking at the conferences (which was, it ought to be noted, attended by Amsterdam's "own folks"), thought that some danger might attend the setting up of the new international: the Communists might charge them with splitting the movement, and perhaps it might be better to join the Paris E. W. I., where they again might have the majority with them.

It was suggested that the Belgians and Luxemburgers should not meantime leave the E. W. I., it being recognized as permissible for a union to belong to two internationals. Observing the hesitancy of the delegates and anxious to mask this plainly dis-

WCFL Radio Program

Chicago Federation of Labor radio broadcasting station WCFL is on the air with regular programs. It is broadcasting on a 491.5 wave length from the Municipal Pier.

TONIGHT.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Little Joe Warner; Hazel Nymman, accordion; John Ude, baritone; Anna Boehm; Lucky Wilber; Great Lakes Entertainers.
8:00—Alamo Cafe Dance Orchestra.
11:30—Alamo Entertainers.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

6:00 p. m.—Chicago Federation of Labor Hour.
6:30—The Brevoort Concert Trio; Vella Cook, Gerald Croissant, Little Joe Warner, Mildred Cuello, Will Rogister, John Miller.
8:00—Alamo Cafe Orchestra.
11:00—Alamo Entertainers.

OUR MEXICAN LETTER

(Special to The Daily Worker)

THE religious question is a thing of the past so far as the Mexican people is concerned. It was only a good cover under which Wall Street could arouse the anger of the Knights of Columbus, the catholic church representatives in the United States, against the oil and land laws enacted by the Calles government.

No one that knows Mexico, its inhabitants' religious feelings, doubted that the so-called regulation of the 130 constitutional article would bring some trouble, but at the same time it was understood that the trouble would be more likely to come from across the Rio Grande than from the Mexican church-goers.

ALSO that it would be a fine mask for the government, which was preparing almost at the same time to fill out the national chamber of deputies with a large majority of the "socialist alliance" allied with the Morones "labor party," while the true representatives of labor and agrarian parties, considered more radical, were let out, in spite of the fact that some of the new congressional representatives allowed to get in had not even presented themselves as candidates and a good many of them neither knew the places or districts for which they were "elected" in Mexico City.

Otherwise it was a good stunt to be displayed as the schismatic catholic church had failed miserably, not having strength enough to distract the labor movement from its activities for betterment as a class.

THUS the action of the government to enforce the church regulations could not bring difficulties from inside, from the Mexican people, for it is well known that religious feeling is strong only in Central Mexico, not being so on the coasts, north and south border states, and the government is powerful enough, as proven in the isolated few cases of fanatics stirred up against the law by the priests in Puebla, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacan and Mexico City, to "placate" them one way or another.

THE political situation as outlined above is completely in the hands of the government. Calles is playing wisely with the political forces at present. The so-called alliance of socialist regional parties is an hybrid amalgamation of reactionaries and social reformers a la U. S. fashion. Its core is made up of the former felicitists and co-operatist parties that gave place to the delahuerista lost counter-revolutionary party and uprising of 1923-1924.

And these gentlemen have a close understanding with the laborista party—Morones party—the political expression of the C. R. O. M., the biggest organized labor party in Mexico, but a mere government department, and nothing else.

NOW, with more than two years from this date to election time for president of Mexico, these political forces are moving fast already in order to get a firm hold on the political field, to fight successfully against the array of Obregonista forces which

everybody knows in Mexico by this time.

The incoming new national bourgeoisie, big and small, the thousands of army officers and government employees discharged by the Calles regime following his plan of economy to pay the foreign national debts, the bigger part of the army, the peasant masses and the defeated Partidos Coaligados Regionales in the last electoral campaign.

THERE is a third party which will play the villain role in the whole Mexican political film. That is the fully reactionary party with its forces already in line: the catholic church, the big old national land and industrial capitalism and foreign (oil, mines and transport) part of the mercenary officers of the army, at whose head will be General Arnulfo R. Gomez, the fascist militarist candidate of all these powerful reactionary forces for president of Mexico, now commander in chief of the 10th army zone, with headquarters at the port of Vera Cruz.

The most dangerous part of the game could be the case of an alliance of the last-named party with the socialists-laborites combination against the Obregonista party, the very doubtful, because they will not have the support of the great masses. Moreover, Gen. Arnulfo R. Gomez, an extremely ambitious fellow, would not make an alliance unless he is chosen as candidate for president, and that would be a pretty hard job to fill for the socialist-laborites.

IT is admitted by everyone who knows about politics in Mexico now, says that there will be a revolution to elect the next Mexican president. Thus we see already as candidate of the Obregonista party, in spite of his high official post, General Francisco R. Serrano, governor of the Federal district.

But it is understood that he is only a screen for General Obregon, who will step in at the very moment that "the nation needs his services to restore peace" and, consequently, he will occupy the presidential seat for the second time, whether the 1917 constitution has been amended or not.

The socialist-laborites "alliance" will have a tough time to select one candidate to get support from both factions. Their leaders, Campillo Soyde and Morones, are out of the race already.

In exchange there are mentioned the names of Colonel Tejeda, the crafty Calles interior minister, and Denegri, former agriculture minister in the Obregon government, now a Mexican diplomatic representative in Germany.

THEN there is the candidate of the whole conservative forces in Mexico for president, General Arnulfo R. Gomez, and who will lead the revolt against Calles under the assumption that he, Calles, "is trying to impose another candidate to succeed him against the will of the Mexican people."

Can you see why I said before that Calles is playing up a wise game?

BUT the worst part of the whole affair is that we see what is to happen (and most probably cannot help it): there is no sign of a real workers' and farmers' political organization opposed to the ones described. Just a slight beginning of such a tendency is to be noted in some parts of the country, but yet without any definite relation among them.

The stronger local parties in some states as Yucatan, Coahuila, Puebla, Mexico and others are under the rule of one of the named national political movement.

THE old national agrarian party is dead. Its chief leader, Soto y Gama, had to compromise to enter as a congress representative with the victorious socialist-laborites, and yet he entered as the substitute of a laborite representative, that is, Soto y Gama did not enter as an agrarian leader.

It is to be hoped that the stirring events that will take place within the next two years will be fully taken advantage of by creating a real strong workers' and peasants' political party under the guidance of the Mexican Communist Party.

A Mexican Communist

Will Block Returning of Alien Property to Expose Custodian Deal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—No German property will be returned to its owners until a report is had on the investigation into the conduct of the alien property custodian's office, Representative Wm. A. Oldfield, democratic whip of the house, told the ways and means committee at a hearing to determine legislation on the project. Oldfield declared Comptroller McCarl has made an exhaustive investigation of the office, which it has been hinted, might contain sensational disclosures. Until that report is available Oldfield indicated the democrats will not permit the property to be returned.

Electric Companies in Hook-up Test.

Electric power from Chicago was used in Boston in a test of the possibility of "linking up" lighting systems. More than a dozen light and power companies were linked up in the 1000-mile hook-up. All of the towns and cities on the line of this test were for a short time served with electricity from this gigantic joint source.

The New Magazine

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ALEX. BITTELMAN,
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1926



In the Wake of the News

By T. J. O'Flaherty

ACCORDING to press dispatches, the British miners' strike has been officially called off. The miners have been instructed by the executive of the federation to enter into negotiations with the operators on the basis of district agreements. Thus the operators have won a victory despite the heroic struggle waged by the miners. But the operators' victory will prove Pyrrhic. It was won thru the treachery of the reactionary leadership of the British trade union movement and the failure of world labor, outside of the Soviet Union, to come to the miners' assistance. It is very doubtful if there is recorded in the annals of labor history a more shocking instance of betrayal than the story of how the miners were let down by the officials of the Trade Union Congress and of the Labor Party.

THERE is a deep-rooted belief that the action of Thomas, MacDonald, Bevin and Pugh was not due to objection to a general strike on principle, but that those men are conscious agents of the British government and that they considered their duty to the crown higher than their duty to the trade union movement. It is significant that J. H. Thomas, when he sued the official organ of the British Communist Party for libel a few years ago, admitted on the witness stand that when he took the oath as member of the privy council that he bound himself to advise the government of any information that might come into his possession of movements that in his opinion might be prejudicial to the interests of the royal family.

THERE is no doubt that the general strike was a strike against the government and was a decided menace to British capitalism which is the essence of British rule, the royal family being merely the figleaf. The government correctly estimated the strike as a threat and acted accordingly. The labor leaders continued to groan that it was only an industrial struggle. The government was relieved of considerable worry thru the knowledge that its agents on the inside, namely Thomas, MacDonald,

Bevin, Pugh and company, would do everything possible to prevent the strike from getting out of bounds. They fulfilled their obligations to the empire quite faithfully.

A VICTORY for the miners was a certainty when the general strike was called off. The government would be obliged to declare general martial law or else quit office. This would seem to be MacDonald's long-awaited opportunity to walk into office again with his Labor Party. But at this moment the right wingers were not thinking about anything else but the preservation of the empire. Instead of rallying the masses nationally and internationally to the aid of the miners they opened a guerilla war on Cook and Smith, the miners' leaders, and finally pulled the underpinning from beneath them. When the work of betrayal was finished and the miners were left fighting a rear-guard action, alone, J. H. Thomas went to cheer up the drooping spirit of the imperialists in Canada. Ramsay MacDonald went for a trip to Africa for his health and Ernest Bevin, generalissimo of the general strike, accompanied a delegation of British manufacturers to the United States to learn how our bosses manage to keep their slaves contented.

DURING the entire struggle only the Communist Party proved to be the steadfast friend of the miners, always taking the blows in front and giving encouragement and direction to the strikers. The right wing leaders noting the gains made by the Communists in recruiting members as a result of their conduct during the strike, opened a new war on the revolutionary elements. One faker who spent a few weeks in the United States collecting money—he did not collect enough to pay his passage—charged the American Communists with withholding money they had collected for the miners. This was a falsehood. He did not mention the \$5,000,000 that the Russian workers under Communist leadership contributed to the strike fund while wealthy America only sent about \$50,000. As a result of the

strike the British workingclass see clearly that the government, supposed to be of all the people, is but a tool of the master-class. Millions of them now see that the reactionary leaders are agents of the government and of the capitalists. This is a gain from the struggle. The miners will rise again with better leadership and greater experience. The miners have been defeated. But the class hatred that has been engendered during the long battle will steel them to victory in the future.

HOW did the capitalists fare? What have they gained from the war? The president of the British Board of Trade estimated the losses at from \$1,250,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000. But those are only the direct losses he was careful to emphasize. The indirect losses, such as dislocation of trade and loss of markets are enormous. The total income of Great Britain is estimated at \$18,000,000,000 yearly. At last a sum equal to one-fourth of this was what the luxury of defeating the miners cost the British ruling classes. In addition to other troubles the strike delivered a blow to British imperialism from which few believe it will ever recover.

THAT Benito Mussolini has been the author of most of the attempts on his life that have occurred with such monotonous regularity during the past years is no longer in doubt. The arrest of a member of the Garibaldi family, who was in the pay of the fascists while posing as an anti-fascist, revealed a story of intrigue and duplicity unequalled in the annals of provocation. The French police, for reasons of their own, saw fit to expose Mussolini's conspiracies. It appears that the Italian police, with Mussolini's knowledge pulled off fake plots against the duce's life in order to keep the popular mind inflamed against the enemies of fascism.

THE neurotic Violet Gibson, sister of the eccentric Lord Ashbourne, was given a toy pistol with blank cartridges and told by a fascist spy to let it (Continued on page 2)

Marching Men -- A Review

By V. L. Calverton

Several centuries ago, in the time of Shakespeare and Bacon, authors lived upon their patrons. The system of patronage was a European institution. There were few other ways whereby an author could earn a living. John Wolfe offered the opportunity of translation, an experience in hack-work, to a limited number of the craft. Ballad-scribbling presented a simple medium for literary prostitution. University fellowships demanded too many qualifications and were encumbered with too many entailments to be an important source of assistance to any but the dedicated scholar. Samuel Daniel and William Browne supported themselves by private tutoring; Cadman, Ocland and Shirley were regular teachers. The life of the author in general, however, was dismal, insufferable, hopeless without the aid of a patron.

The practice of a patronage, deeply rooted in the economic basis of feudal society, injured poet and dramatist. Monastic patronage has disappeared with the predatory English reformation, and it was to the feudal lord that the artist had to appeal. The Earl of Southampton, for instance, was Shakespeare's patron; Leicester, not with untainted purity, was Spencer's; Herbert was Daniel's. It was the economic element involved in the relationship of the author to his patron that bred danger. Spontaneity was often transformed into sycophancy, and servility became a literary virtue. The author too often looked to his superiors for favor and commendation. This tendency speedily became a habit. Even so acute a mind as that of Francis Bacon solicited the king for "a theme for treatment" in this fashion:

"I should with more alacrity embrace your Majesty's direction than my own choice."

Stultifying as Bacon's solicitation was, it is surpassed by that of Mathesen, a composer, who in his dedication to Landgraf Ernst Ludwig of Hessen declared:

"If god did not exist, who could more fittingly take His place than Your Supreme Highness."

What a contrast is to be discovered today, then, in Sherwood Anderson's dedication of his second novel to "American Workingmen."

The wide gulf of years that separated the two dedications is disclosed in their antithetical sentiments. The literature of the one age scorned the proletariat, the literature of the other age has begun to exalt it.

Marching Men is a romantic, proletarian novel. It is one of the few novels in American literature that is devoted to the toiler. While it may not visualize the class struggle as a historical process determined by social conflict and economic destiny, it does project the cause of the worker as an issue revolutionary and significant. There is, it is true, a noticeable sentimentality of description in the advance of the protagonist, Beatt McGregor, from the position of menial to that of master. The sense of social awareness that he develops, however, counterbalances something of this sentimentality. Beatt McGregor is harassed by the unsightly chaos of human thought and activity, the wild clash of individual impulse and purpose. He is obsessed with a desire for orderliness, for design amid confusion. This craving becomes a mania, demanding active not contemplative expression. Sheer intellectual specula-

tion, dreamful theorizing in historical abstraction, are an abomination to one of his temperament. He is in vital revolt against the cabinet retreat of the student and philosopher. His life is a cry for vigorous organized force, perpetually in motion, ceaselessly advancing, defiant and invincible.

As a symphony of impulse, a drama of the grandiose, Marching Men is a moving and picturesque novel; as a piece of realism, which it pur-



Sherwood Anderson.

ports to be, it fails of solidity and conviction. We marvel at the eloquent McGregor heading his countless ranks of marching men. He is imperious and inexorable, inspired with the faith of a fanatic in the efficacy of his ideal. In our enthusiasm, for a moment, we almost come to believe in him, to accept the situation as a reality of the esthetic. Removed from the immediacy of the object, however, our emotions more tranquilized, we are forced to change our judgment. He is another giant, an apotheosis of an ideal rather than the crystallization of an idea, a personification of a movement, not an individuality. His achievements are illogical—melodramatic. They belong to another civilization than ours, a civilization constructed upon a different ethic. Men could not have been made to march in the fashion of McGregor's squads if they were employed and lived at the time and under the social conditions in which they were placed. There is something exceedingly romantic about the drilling and chanting of the proletarian groups, marching unarmed in endless procession in town and city over all the country.

"And then the movement of the Marching Men began to come to the surface. It got into the blood of men. That harsh drumming voice began to shake their hearts and legs."

"Everywhere men began to see and hear of the Marchers. From lip to lip ran the question, 'What's going on?'"

"What's going on? How that cry ran over Chicago. Every newspaper man in town got assignments on the story. The papers were loaded with it every day. All over the city they appeared, everywhere—the Marching Men"

"Of course, the police tried to stop the marchers. Into a street they would run crying 'Disperse!' The men did disperse only to appear again on some vacant lot working away at the perfection of the marching. Only an excited squad of police captured a company of them."

The same men were back in line the next evening. The police could not arrest a hundred thousand men because they marched shoulder to shoulder along the streets and chanted a wretched march song as they went."

To anyone the least acquainted with our social system such description is palpably absurd. Our recent experience has proved that without chance of doubt. If the police could not arrest these chanting hordes, and the very sentence implies that such was (and had to be) the wish and object of the upper class, the militia would have been summoned to conclude the demonstrations. A dozen pretexts could have been invented. Agent provocateurs could have been employed, as may have been the case in the Haymarket riot of '86, if not other means could have been devised. Further, the disaffiliation of the movement with any political or economic policy or any method of definite reform taxes our credulity beyond endurance. Men do not march for the rhythm of marching, nor involve themselves in movements without knowledge of their purpose and finality—nor without promise of reward!

"We do not think and banter words. We march"

These two verses of their song express their movement. There is no clean, steady plan that directs their enthusiasm, no orderliness of design, except the orderliness of marching. "We will not talk or listen to talk—but march . . . on and on forever." This is romantic psychology and sociology—it is not fidelity to reality.

David Ormsby, "the quiet efficient representative of wealth," is an exaggerated type of antithesis. His psychology, an embodiment of the attitude of the capitalist, is softened by a strange and grasping affection for his daughter Margaret, who, despite her vacillation of sentiment, is in love with McGregor. His opposition to McGregor, anemic and pulseless. His opposition to McGregor, pallid and feeble though it is, is easily comprehensible, but his attempt to discourage his daughter's admiration for the leader of the Marching Men and convert her to his philosophy, his platitudinizing explanations and defense, are the actions of a puppet, done without vigor or vitality. He is another giant, less winning and magnetic, however, than the stalwart, flaming McGregor.

Nevertheless, with all of its inconsistencies of character and situation, Marching Men possesses unique significance in American literature. It is radiantly and romantically symbolic of the rise of the proletariat. The tragic cry of the working man finds passionate echo in the voice of McGregor.

"I am going to fight the comfortable well-to-do acceptance of a disorderly world, the smug men who see nothing wrong in a world like this. I would like to fight them so that they throw their cigars away and run about like ants when you kick over ant-hills in the fields."

The effect of the organization of the proletariat, a result of industrial limitation and oppression, obtains vivid and unmistakable reflection in this curious novel. The decay of an old and the synthesis of a new civilization are implicit in the substance of the narrative.

In the Wake of the News

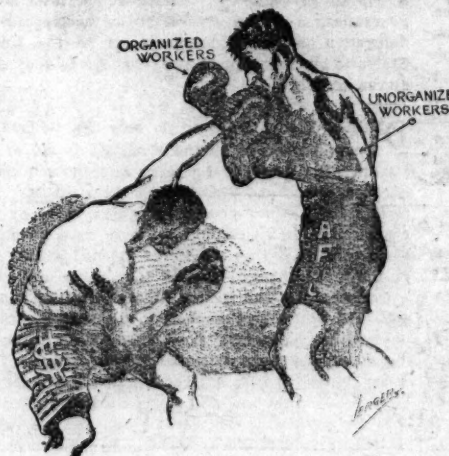
(Continued from page 1)

fly at Benito's nose. After the revolver spoke, Mussolini could afford to remain calm. His handkerchief was able to undo the damage which consisted of a smudge. The latest "attempt" on his life was also framed by the police. The incident cost a youth his life and hundreds of people were murdered by the fascisti in a mad orgy of revenge. How long will the Italian people have to suffer under this mad tool of imperialism? Perhaps he will be mad enough to tackle Mustapha Kemal Pasha in order to provide a thrill for his brigands. And what can we think of our democratic bankers whose money has kept this murderer in power?

WE are minus a queen and we are not sorry. Our big butter and egg men can go back to their counters, our packers can return to their swine and our gold coast poodle-dogs can dry their tears for their dear ones will be able to give them more attention, at least until the next queen hoves in sight. Marie is leaving in tears. One of her sons is bastardizing Europe and half a dozen concubines are on his trail. Tho a famous English monarch once said that "a king's bastard is a house's pride" modern royalty has to be more careful and the conduct of Marie's brood has clapped a gas mask on more than one royal shout. Her boy Carol is reported returning to Roumania and divers other

burglars are making the royal seat uncomfortable for Marie. The queen is hurrying home, perhaps to exchange a tack for the cushioned seats of American royal trains.

THE queen came to the United States to get money. Whether she got it or not remains to be seen. Some say her technique was good, but the heroine of Cotzofanesti could not be good, even for a little while. She surrounded herself with a bunch of



drunken bums that could not keep from brawling. It was a common sight to see a hat, expelled from the royal train, only to be followed by a pair of pajamas and a millionaire. The masses liked this. It was more entertaining than the romance of Mr. Edward Browning and his baby bride. But the bankers like their fun in its native state they favor dignity in public. The money they loan comes out of the pockets of depositors and out of the hides of the workers. That's where it all comes from. If there is anything a small depositor likes better than his life it is his money. So it might not look well for our bankers to supply a bawdy queen with enough money for a five years' debauch while hundreds of thousands of American children are going hungry.

BUT our ruling classes care little for public opinion, since it means little unless organized. What is usually called "public opinion" is about as influential as a hog-tied flea. Were the American workers, class-conscious and organized industrially and politically, not only would they be in a position to prevent this parasite queen from entering New York harbor but there would be no bankers left to lick her boots. As it is, only the Communists and those closest in sympathy with their program protested the queen's visit, therefore the royal harlot was able to defend the tyrannous rule of the Roumanian boyars and spread considerable poisonous propaganda against Soviet Russia.

American Planning at the Waldorf

By ROBERT DUNN.

WHILE the American Federation of Labor was worrying the allied, assorted and associated automobile manufacturers in Detroit, the National Association of Manufacturers, the One Big Union of the employers, was convening under the gilded ceilings of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, and worrying no one.

The N. A. of M. is a brilliant, strident, be-mannish aggregation of business evangelists. The delegates at one of their annual pow-wows are said to represent an invested capital of something like \$4,000,000,000. The organization talks big at its conventions (this was its thirty-first), but its activities during the year are confined pretty much to lobbying and propaganda. Its reports are impressive. Its "open shop department" last year had over "1,600 college and university teachers of economics and sociology on its mailing list," and its publications, it says, "are widely used and quoted by industrial associations and it is constantly supplying material upon request to industrial organizations, college professors, debaters and others."

For the Open Shop.

The open shop department of the N. A. of M. is particularly interesting. This year, in addition to the representative of the manufacturers, those who spoke for education, finance, religion, "men who stand for big constructive things," were on the program. They added their hosannas to the open shop American plan of employment.

First, education: In the person of Dr. George B. Cutten, president of Colgate University. Dr. Cutten quoted from Oscar Wilde and the scriptures, deplored the English coal strike and predicted that there may be just a union or two left in America when the American plan boys get through cleaning them up. He asserted that every worker has a right—"god-given," were his words—to work and that his remuneration, like that of university presidents, should be based on accomplishment. Bricklayers, especially, should lay more bricks. This point seems to have become an obsession with some folk who are not bricklayers. They cannot see—at least from the Waldorf gallery—why bricklayers don't splash the old mortar just a little quicker.

Then Dr. Cutten referred to workers as morons who ought not to ask for a share in management through collective bargaining. He smote the sympathetic strike idea and deprecated the late Brother Gompers for attacking the courts. Gompers, you

will recall, once asked Jehovah to save labor from said courts. This, the doctor thought, was very bad.

Hammond Praises Coolidge.

Second, finance: Mr. John H. Hammond of Brown Bros. & Co., startled his audience with the statement that the country is prosperous, "thanks to the economical administration at Washington," and added that the workers should be encouraged to purchase shares of stock in the companies hiring them and thus get in on the prosperity via the dividend route. He advocated treating labor "as well as possible," but claimed that Herrin was a blot on our scutcheon. With something resembling a shiver the cozy little group of business men heard his words: "Had it not been for the non-union miners many of us would have frozen to death last winter."

A Hymn to Hate

By COVAMI.

O thou, twin-born with Love from Beauty's line,
Her alter ego and, like her, divine!
To thee I lift my voice in feeble praise!
To thee, admiring, my eyes I raise!
To thee whose fructifying kiss, O Hate,
So oft hath 'courage'd men to challenge fate!

Thou art not evil,—thou art good and fair!
To thee we owe the strength of our despair;
To thee alone, when all around is night,
When Hope is dead and Love herself in flight,—
To thee we owe the iron strength and will
To battle for emancipation still.

'Tis not till slav'ry's hated by the slaves,—
'Tis only then Truth rises from her graves,—
'Tis only then that Freedom comes to birth,—
'Tis only then Love glorifies the Earth,—
'Tis only then, O Hate, 'tis only then,—
After thou hast cleansed the hearts of men!

It is because Toil's legions know thee not,
Theirs is the burden and the bitter lot;
Theirs is the robot task, the servile name,
The peon's and the tenant's wage and shame:—
Because of this, O Hate, because of this,—
They have not felt thy fructifying kiss!

Out of his own personal experience Mr. Hammond cited the fruits of conscientious open shopping. He is the chairman of the Bangor and Aroostook Railway (if that means anything to you). Well, a few years ago he smashed a walk-out of engineers and in 1922 he beat the union shopmen led by "sinister outsiders." Result: all his "hands" are now faithful and sensible. They have group insurance and "slackers have been eliminated."

Third, religion: In the bluff and bulky form of the Rt. Rev. Mons. John L. Bedford, D. D., who a few years ago declared that every socialist should be shot. Mons. Bedford didn't repeat his stuff, but confined himself to stating that the church is impartial and that Leo XIII had penned an encyclical epistle on labor in order to dispose of the socialists. That was in 1891. "Mons." also said, "the right to private property is absolutely sacred," and that crafty agitators are stirring up the people to sedition. They should be dealt with firmly. The manufacturers, he thought, should make the open shop "attractive." However, if William Green wants to talk in Detroit or elsewhere, "let him go hire a hall." Only an "accredited minister of the gospel" should be permitted to shoot off his face in god's temple.

Big Man With Puny Voice.

Finally the manufacturer himself: Mr. John Lester Dryden, president of the Employers' Association of Detroit, reading his paper in a hurried, scarcely audible, school-boyish voice. Informing us that there are so many people in Detroit. There are so many employees there. Some of them are "free"—to be exact 97 per cent. They work in open shops. Only 20,000 are still "enslaved." They work in union shops. Labor conditions, in fact "are almost ideal." Why? Because the employers got together and—organized into an association with a "free employment bureau" to break strikes and maintain a blacklist. And now Detroit is no longer under the domination of the filthy union hod carriers and milk wagon drivers! In fact, the visiting delegation of "labor union men" sent over by the London Daily Mail says all sorts of nice things about the town. In short, everything is lovely because employers are organized, and workers are not.

It should be added that the chairman of the meeting who introduced the above worthy man of weight, insisted that the N. A. of M. is not opposed to organized labor. It is merely opposed to having labor organizations act like labor organizations after they get organized.

A WEEK IN CARTOONS

By M. P. Bales



Lenin and Art

By A. V. Lunacharsky

Translated from the German by Sophie Schmidt.

LENIN had very little time in his life to give close attention to art; and in that respect he usually considered himself totally incompetent. For that reason, as all dilettantism was foreign and hateful to him, he did not like to give an opinion on questions of art. His tastes, however, were nonetheless definite. He loved the Russian classics, and he liked realism in literature, painting, etc.

Once, in the year 1905, the time of the first revolution, he had the opportunity to spend a night at the home of Comrade D. I. Leshchenko, which contained a whole series of Knackfuss monographs of the world's greatest artists. On the next morning Vladimir Ilyitch said to me, "How wonderful is the realm of the history of art! How much work it offers for the Communist! Last night I could not go to sleep till morning—I examined one book after another. And it vexed me that I had no time to occupy myself with art, and that I never shall have!"

Several times I had the opportunity—it was after the revolution—to confer with Lenin at various occasions about matters of art. I remember, for example, that he once asked me over the telephone to go with him and Kamenev to see an exhibit of models for a statue which was to be set up on the magnificent pedestal next to the Christ Cathedral in the Kremlin, from which the figure of Alexander III had just been removed. Vladimir Ilyitch examined all these models with a critical eye. Not one pleased him. For a long time he contemplated a monument in a futuristic style, and when asked for his opinion, he answered, "Here I comprehend nothing; ask Lunacharsky." Upon my remark that I saw no design worthy of execution, he was very happy and said, "And I thought you would set up some futuristic scare-crow!"

At another time a memorial of Karl Marx was under consideration. The well-known sculptor, M. manifested a particular obstinacy. He exhibited a large project for a statue called, "Karl Marx on the Four Elephants." This unexpected conception appeared very curious to us, and also to Vladimir Ilyitch. The artist began to alter his design, and he did this three times; under no circumstances did he wish to forego the victory over his competitors. When under my chairmanship the jury definitely rejected his model and gave preference to a common design of a group of artists under the direction of Alyoshin, the sculptor M. rushed into the study of Vladimir Ilyitch and complained to him about the matter. Vladimir Ilyitch took his grievance to heart and asked me over the telephone to call in a new jury. He declared that he would inspect the model of Alyoshin and that of the sculptor M. himself. He actually came, and approved Alyoshin's design; but that of the sculptor M. he also rejected.

In the same year the group of Alyoshin erected for the May celebration a miniature of Karl Marx on the spot where the memorial was to be placed. Vladimir Ilyitch walked several times around the statue, asked suddenly how large it was going to be, finally declared himself satisfied, added, however, turning to me, "Anatoly Vasilyevitch, remind the artist to see that the hair of the head be more like, so as to give the same good impression as does a portrait of Marx; it seems as if it were a little unlike."

Already in the year 1918, Vladimir Ilyitch called me to him and told me that art ought to be used for agitation purposes; at the same time he presented two projects to me. First, according to his opinion, buildings, walls, etc., where bills are usually posted, should be furnished with large revolutionary inscriptions, several of which he at once suggested.

Gen. Blichnitchev took up this project later, when he was director of the branch for mass-education in Homel. When I came to Homel, I found the city literally covered with these inscriptions, which really would not have been bad, had they been true to the original conception. Even the mirrors in a large restaurant, where an enlightenment committee was quartered, were written over with proverbs and citations.

In Moscow and Leningrad this idea was never realized, neither in the exaggerated form of Homel nor in one resembling the conception of Ilyitch.

The second project dealt with the erection of memorials for the great revolutionists, and on a very large scale. Provisional statues of plaster of Paris were to be set up in Leningrad as well as in Moscow. Both cities responded with enthusiasm to my suggestion that Lenin's plan be carried out. It was intended that every monument be solemnly inaugurated with a speech on the particular revolutionist; the rest was to be left to enlightening inscriptions. Vladimir Ilyitch referred to this as "Monument-propaganda."

In Leningrad this propaganda was very successful. The first of the memorials was by Sherwood

and represented Raditchev. A copy of this monument was set up in Moscow. Unfortunately the original in Leningrad was broken and has not been replaced. On the whole, because of their fragility, most good memorials in Leningrad did not last long. Among them I remember very good ones; for example, busts of Garibaldi, Shevtchenko, Dobrolubov, Herzen, and several others. The statues in a left-radical vein proved less successful. When, for example, the cubistically styled head of Peryovskaya was unveiled, some of the spectators were quite appalled, and S. Lilina made the positive demand that the statue be removed immediately. The memorial of Tchernishevsky also, was deemed too artificial by many. Most satisfactory was the monument of Lassalle by Sellit. This statue, placed in front of the former city duma, is still intact. I believe it is of bronze. The monument of Marx by Matveyev, representing him standing, also turned out well. Unfortunately it was soon broken, and a bronze-head of Marx in the usual style, without the original plastic conception of Matveyev, took its place at the Smolny.

The Moscow monuments were less successful. Marx and Engels were represented in a sort of basin and received the designation, "The Bearded Bath."



ers." The sculptor K. surpassed all others. For a long time men and horses coming through Myaznitskaya street cast furtive, uneasy glances at a queer, spooky figure, covered by way of caution, with boards. It was Bakunin in the conception of the worthy artist. It I am not mistaken, the monument was destroyed immediately after its inauguration by anarchists, who, in spite of their advanced point of view, could not tolerate such sculptural derision of their leader's memory.

In general, there were few satisfactory monuments in Moscow. Better than the others is perhaps the monument of Nikitin. I do not know whether Ilyitch has given close attention to these memorials; at any rate, he told me once with a certain dissatisfaction, that the monument propaganda had turned to no account. By way of an answer, I pointed out the experience in Leningrad and the testimony of Zinoviev. Vladimir Ilyitch shook his head doubtfully and said, "Should all talent be concentrated in Petrograd, and in Moscow—only amateurs?" I was not in a position to explain to him this extraordinary phenomenon.

He also had certain skepticisms concerning the "Memorial-Tablet" of the sculptor, Kononov. Not without humor Kononov named his work "The Pseudo-Real Tablet." I also recollect how the artist, Altman, once gave Lenin a bas-relief representing Chalturin. Vladimir Ilyitch was greatly pleased with the bas-relief, but asked me whether it was not a futuristic work. He was altogether adverse to futurism. I was not present when Lenin once visited a home of artists which, if I am not mistaken, had been inhabited by a young relative of his. Later I was informed of a discussion between him and the artists of this group, who were all of the radical turn of mind. Vladimir Ilyitch avoided serious discussion, jested and ridiculed a little; but here, too, he declared that he did not consider himself sufficiently competent to talk seriously about the matter. Youth itself he loved, and rejoiced over its Communistic spirit.

In the last period of his life, Vladimir Ilyitch seldom had the opportunity to enjoy art. He was several times at the theater; I believe, without exception at the Art theater which he esteemed very highly. This theater always made an excellent impression on him.

Vladimir Ilyitch loved music exceedingly, but its effect on him was too strong. For some time good concerts took place at my home. Schallapin sang occasionally, Melchik played, or Romanovsky, the quartet of Stradivarius, Kusevsky and others. I often asked Vladimir Ilyitch to come, but he always was busy. Once he told me frankly, "Certainly it is a great pleasure to hear music, but you see, it

affects me too much; I cannot stand it very well." I recollect that Gen. Tchurupa, who succeeded several times in bringing Vladimir Ilyitch to attend a concert at his home at which the same Romanovsky played, also told me that Lenin enjoyed the music greatly, but that he was obviously very agitated.

I will add that Vladimir Ilyitch was very critical about the government theater. I pointed out to him several times that we enjoyed the theater at relatively moderate cost; but he insisted that state subsidies for this theater be abolished. In this matter Vladimir Ilyitch was guided by two considerations. The one he named forthwith, "It is not fair to spend large sums on a magnificent theater, when we have no means to maintain the most primitive schools in the villages." The other consideration he brought out at a meeting, where I refuted his attacks on the great theater. I emphasized the unquestionably great cultural value of this institute. Vladimir Ilyitch screwed up his eyes sardonically and said, "And yet, no one can deny that it is a piece of the purest 'feudal-culture.'"

It does not necessarily follow that Vladimir Ilyitch was hostile to all culture of the past. Specifically, he considered "seignorial" the entire ostentatious courtly tone of the opera. Art of the past in general, and especially, Russian realism (including also the tendencies of the "Peredvishniki"), was rated very highly by Vladimir Ilyitch.

These are the facts which I can present out of my reminiscences of Ilyitch. I repeat that to Lenin his esthetic sympathies and antipathies never became principles.

Comrades interested in art remember the declaration of the central committee, concerning questions of art and directed severely against futurism. I have no further information on the matter, but I am inclined to think that Vladimir Ilyitch was in some way connected with it. Lenin at that time quite erroneously considered me a follower of futurism and a man who supported that view exclusively; and therefore, perhaps, he did not consult me before the publication of this rescript of the committee—apparently endeavoring to correct my behavior.

A difference of opinion, and a very acute one, existed between Vladimir Ilyitch and myself on the subject of the "Proletcult." Once, in fact, he upbraided me very harshly. I will observe, first of all, that Vladimir Ilyitch by no means denied the importance of workers' groups for the purpose of developing authors and artists out of proletarian ranks; he even considered an all-Russian federation of such groups advisable. But he feared the pretensions of the proletcult—the endeavor to take over the entire development of proletarian science and culture. This seemed to him in the first place entirely premature and a task surpassing the resources at hand; secondly, he was of the opinion that the proletarian would, by such a system, be caused to neglect the study and the acquisition of the already existing science and culture; thirdly, Vladimir Ilyitch obviously feared also the possibility of political dissensions growing up in the proletcult. He was quite annoyed, for example, by the important role played by A. A. Bogdanov in the proletcult.

In the year 1920, when the conference of the proletcult was in session, Vladimir Ilyitch asked me to go there and to point out definitely that the proletcult must work under the leadership of the people's commissariat for enlightenment, that it must consider itself part of that institution, etc. In a word, Vladimir Ilyitch desired that the proletcult be drawn closer to the state, while he at the same time took measures calculated to intensify the relationship between the proletcult and the party. The speech I then made at the conference was fairly evasive and conciliatory. To me it seemed wrong to injure the assembled workers with a violent attack. Vladimir Ilyitch learned about the speech in a form still milder. He called me to him and there was an explosion. Later the proletcult was reconstructed according to the directions of Vladimir Ilyitch. I repeat, he never intended to dissolve the proletcult; on the contrary, he was sympathetic with its purely artistic pursuits.

The new artistic literary formations which grew up during the revolution received little attention from Vladimir Ilyitch. He had no time to occupy himself with them. At any rate, I know that the "Hundred and Fifty Millions" of Mayakovsky did not please Vladimir Ilyitch in the least. He considered this book to be affected and superficial.* It is to be deplored that Lenin could not pronounce judgment on the later and more mature development of literature in the revolutionary direction.

The enormous interest of Vladimir Ilyitch in the photoplay is well known to everybody.

*On the other hand, a little poem of Mayakovsky, treating of a hobo, made Vladimir Ilyitch laugh, and occasionally he even repeated several lines of it.

Gunboat Diplomacy In Nicaragua

By HARRISON GEORGE.

GUNBOAT diplomacy, sometimes going under the more pacific alias of "dollar diplomacy," is going ahead under full steam in Central America. The object is complete control of Nicaragua. This follows up Wall Street imperialism's forceful domination to Porto Rico and Haiti, its extension of actual control of Cuba and Venezuela, and is but one more step in making the Caribbean an American lake.

To understand the situation, we must first see what interest has brought on the present situation, with the Coolidge government proceeding with brass face to thrust its armed forces against the majority of the Nicaraguan people, using the bugaboo of "Mexican Bolshevism" to convince the Yankee bourgeoisie as a whole that an enemy of power and malevolence justifies the "energetic action" taken by the U. S. navy against the weak and small republic lying just north of the Republic of Panama through which U. S. imperialism constructed its famous canal also by act of violence.

Desire to Grab All.

FRUIT companies, mining, railway and banking interests make up the major part of Yankee capital interested in Nicaragua. But there are other larger imperialist interests, such as Washington's desire to control all territory anywhere near the Panama canal and to dominate Nicaragua directly with a view to building another canal through Nicaragua, joining the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by another big ditch from the east coast to Lake Nicaragua and another through the shorter land area from the lake to the Pacific. United States also has a naval base in the Bay of Fonseca, on the north-west coast of Nicaragua.

The United Fruit company had in 1912, an investment interest of \$8,253,226, including interest in some 276 miles of railway, and undoubtedly has greatly extended this investment, as have other companies cited in Robert W. Dunn's book on American Foreign Investments.

Controlled by Wall Street.

THE National Bank of Nicaragua up to 1924 was openly controlled by Brown Brothers and company and W. Seligman and company of New York. It was formally in that year bought back by the Nicaraguan government under the rule of the dictator and U. S. lackey, Emiliano Chamorro, but three Americans still remain in the directorate and Wall Street unquestionably rules Nicaraguan finance.

Over 70 per cent of the foreign trade of Nicaragua is conducted with the United States, and a host of corporations have concessions in the fruit, mining, lumber, public utilities, sugar, power and other industries, while the smell of petroleum has given a flock of oil vultures concessions for development of this basic cause for imperialist aggression. The National Railway of Nicaragua is formally owned by the government, but is managed by J. G. White and company of New York. The list of lesser interests is quite lengthy.

WITH each concession and loan, it must be remembered, Wall Street insists on such guarantees as having control of the government financial machinery, the right to share in the government directing body, to examine customs receipts and generally to boss things through a host of agents and "advisors."

The present revolution came about as follows: Some years ago an election was held under which a so-called "progressive alliance" was placed in power, with Carlo Solozano, a Conservative, as president, and Juan Bautista Sacasa, a Liberal, as vice-president. Solozano, however, was merely a figurehead for the active tool of U. S. imperialism, one Emiliano Chamorro, who in 1923 and with the

help of Solozano, overthrew the constitutional government and by the grossest fraud had himself "elected" as president.

Resorted to Arms.

UNDER the Nicaraguan law, Vice-president Sacasa should have been installed as president upon the resignation, forced or otherwise, of the president. Therefore, the Liberal party, which clearly has the support of the majority of Nicaraguans, claimed the presidency for Juan B. Sacasa. Failing in all peaceful efforts to dislodge Chamorro from



power, the Liberals have resorted to arms.

Chamorro, after seizing power, well knew that Sacasa, backed by the population, would strive to depose him. Hence, he calmly proceeded to summon his clique in a "congress" and had a decree issued against Sacasa, charging him with "conspiracy against the peace and security of the state." This forced Sacasa to flee to the neighboring government of Guatemala for refuge, while the Liberal party continued to re-establish the constitutional regime and place the fugitive vice-president in power.

Must Save Its Face.

THE United States, which welcomed the rule of Chamorro as a servile instrument for imperialist ventures, was placed in an advantageous position, with the exception that it could not very well give the Chamorro government official recognition. This was because the Washington government had signed a treaty with other Latin American countries pledging not to recognize any government which seized power by force and not by being regularly elected. Wall Street needed the formality of an elected government.

The last few months developed a crisis in which the United States could no longer just let things drift while maintaining its rule through Chamorro unofficially, although it must be said that the ubiquitous U. S. Marines were ever-present to aid the ever-present "American investors." But the Liberals began a serious revolt and recently seemed on the point of pushing Señor Chamorro and his followers into the briny ocean. Secretary Kellogg immediately became "vexed" at the "menace to peace and order"—and Yankee imperialism.

ABOUT the time the Liberal army was seizing the town of Bluefields on the east coast, the U. S. navy was ordered to land marines and take over that territory. Although Coolidge had decreed an embargo on arms to Nicaragua, a whole shipload was allowed to leave New York harbor to aid Chamorro

—a flat violation by the United States of its own rules.

Dennis Got Busy.

To save itself, American imperialism was forced to save its tool, Chamorro. The U. S. charge d'affairs, Lawrence Dennis, got busy on one hand "negotiating" between Chamorro and the Liberals, and on the other hand brazenly threatening the Liberals with American occupation and open war if they did not "accept" peace.

DENNIS forced the Liberals to meet Chamorro on board a U. S. warship in a "conference" during which Dennis openly acted as Chamorro's protector and read the Liberals' an ultimatum from the Washington government demanding a stop to their attempt to reestablish constitutional government by force of arms. Dennis demanded that the Liberals accept one Adolfo Diaz, a Chamorro follower, as president, and threatened the Liberals with more warships and more marines if they did not cease fighting for the government.

The Liberals naturally resented this bull-dozing and bolted the conference with a promise to resume fighting, come what may. About this time the United States suddenly found a need to raise the image of some vague "peril" which would give grace to the intended crushing of little Nicaragua under the heel of the "Colossus of the North." A scare was quickly spread on the front pages of U. S. newspapers of "Mexican Bolshevism" and its "interference" in Nicaragua.

Mexican Progressives Sympathetic.

IT is undoubtedly true that progressive elements in Mexico, which have long been terrorized by American imperialism, sympathize with the Liberal attempt to oust Chamorro. But it is questionable if Mexico has intervened in their support officially if at all. The arms supplied to the Liberals have probably been sold by the same New York munitions corporation that sell the arms to Chamorro. Such are the ethics of munitioners.

But Secretary Kellogg has recently waxed indignant at this supposed Mexican "interference," in such self-righteous way as to be amusing in view of his own clear aggression against the Nicaraguan people with warships, diplomatic threats and marines landed to "protect" American interests.

UNITED STATES Charge d'Affairs Lawrence Dennis has actively bossed the Chamorro regime. Following the collapse of the "conference," Dennis ordered Chamorro to summon his hand-picked "congress" and brazenly nominated Adolfo Diaz as Chamorro's successor, promising in advance that the U. S. would recognize Diaz as soon as he was "elected."

This was carried out, and the moment Diaz was "chosen" president, the U. S. government recognized his government, while Diaz replied in kind by asking the U. S. to send a force of U. S. army officers to take over his army and help crush the Liberal revolt. Another immediate effect was the arranging of a loan with Wall Street bankers, \$300,000 being given to Diaz as once on a loan which is to total \$6,000,000.

Yet the Washington government has the audacity to propagandize the American people with indignant protests at Mexican "interference" in Nicaragua!

Gunboat diplomacy is not expected to show any signs of conscience at its violation of sovereignty of weak little nations of Latin America; but under Coolidge it seems to have lost its sense of humor as well.



In Answer to a Sky Pilot

And must I never dare, against the State
That binds me helot-like unto this task,
Loosen the dark, the deep corroding hate
That crouches in my bosom like an asp?
Forever must I bow, a willing slave,
Humble and meek, because some lying priest
Prattles of rich rewards beyond the grave
For those who are good sheep, and duly fleeced?

No, never! Cursed be the servile wretch
So lost to manhood who would bear the yoke
That brands him with the shame of slavery;
Who to a man-made God his hands would stretch
In futile prayer, while falls the scorpion stroke—
I hate, and know my hate, and would go free!

—Henry George Weiss.



A Pan-Asiatic Congress in Japan

By TANG SHIN SHE.

THE imperialists of Europe wish to convoke a Pan-European Congress; those of America intend to create a Pan-American league of nations, while those of Asia have convened for August 1 of this year a Pan-Asiatic Congress.

These movements did not originate exclusively among the imperialists; the Second International and the Amsterdam International have also played their part in the matter. Several months ago the newspapers of the Second International and the Amsterdam International reported that a Pan-Asiatic Labor Congress was to be convened in Shanghai, and now it appears that a Pan-Asiatic Congress is to meet on August 1 in Nagasaki (Japan).

As regards the anti-Japanese movement in China, in the political sense as well as the economic, which has arisen on account of the 21 demands of Japan, the Japanese assume that the antagonism has been produced by American agitation, and for this reason they have long desired to call a Pan-Asiatic Congress. The murderous shootings in Shanghai on May 30, 1925, which in reality were caused by the Japanese, are being used by them to ingratiate themselves with the Chinese, whose indignation is directed against the international imperialists. Japanese politicians sent repeated delegations to express to the Chinese their "sympathy" with them in their fight against the "whites." With clever and cunning words they endeavored to stir up racial hatred on the part of the yellow peoples against the whites. They immediately found adherents for this idea among the Chinese bourgeoisie, and committees were promptly formed in Shanghai and Peking to prepare for the Pan-Asiatic Congress.

The original plan was to hold the congress in Shanghai, but as the revolutionary wave in China continued to increase from day to day, and because such a congress would meet with great resistance, it was decided to hold it in Nagasaki in Japan. In all there were to be 100 delegates at the congress, Japan and China each sending 25 representatives, while the remaining 50 should come from India, Persia, Turkey and other countries. Under no circumstances is English to be spoken at the congress: French may be used when necessity arises.

It was, however, not satisfactory to the Japanese that, after all the trouble

they had gone thru to prepare the congress, only those politicians who live on Japanese money and the expelled members of the Kuomintang party—all persons of but little significance in China—were willing to attend. They, therefore, towards the end of May of this year, sent a delegation of parliamentarians to Shanghai to

a Pan-Asiatic Congress was to be held in France under the presidency of Suzuki. This plan, naturally, emanated from the Geneva labor office and the Amsterdam Trade-Union International, and with no other object than the disruption of the Asiatic labor movement, for it had long been a source of great dissatisfaction to these

congress would really take place in Shanghai. In consequence, the general secretary of the Shanghai Trades Council, Li Li San, wrote an article on this subject in April this year in the Guide Weekly:

"... What attitude should the workers adopt in regard to a congress of this kind?

"1. We have observed how the western working class have been deceived by their reformist leaders, and that as a result they are still today under the yoke of capitalist domination. The reformist leaders are nothing but the jackals of the bourgeoisie, and no matter what fine words they may utter we cannot afford to trust them.

"2. During the recent imperialist world war eight million of our fellow workers were slaughtered under the slogan of defense of home and country, while many millions were crippled for life. Now the Japanese imperialists want to deceive the working class of the Far East with the same slogan of defense of home and country. We must not tolerate this.

"3. The large majority of the peoples of the East suffer under imperialistic oppression. There is only one way for us: a united front against imperialists! The workers in particular must line up in this front. It must also be their task to see that the Pan-Asiatic Labor Congress, which is merely a maneuver of the imperialists and a campaign of lies on the part of the reformists, is prevented. . . ."

This single attack served to bury the magnificent Pan-Asiatic Labor Congress.

The extension of the British naval base at Singapore, the maneuvers of the American fleet in the Pacific Ocean and the strong revolutionary tendency in China forced the Japanese imperialists to try to bring about a Pan-Asiatic Congress for the bourgeoisie and for the workers, in order to smash the revolutionary united front in Asia and to defend their conflicting interests against foreign imperialists. Such action signifies nothing less than preparation on the part of Japanese imperialism for a war in the Pacific Ocean.

NEXT WEEK.

Manuel Gomez's article, "China Hails the Philippines," is held over until next week because of technical difficulties.



invite the chamber of commerce of that city. But as a portion of the small traders displayed an anti-imperialist tendency, while, on the other hand, some of the bigger merchants were under English-American influence, there was little to be done in regard to the chamber of commerce beyond inviting a hundred members to visit Japan for the purpose of fostering friendlier relations between Japan and China, which invitation was accepted.

What is the purpose of the Pan-Asiatic Labor Congress?

Last year the Japanese government sent the reformist labor leader, Bunji Suzuki, the secretary of the Japanese Federation of Labor, to the congress of the international labor office at Geneva. Shortly afterwards American newspapers published the report that

bodies that the Asiatic labor organizations all incline towards the Red International of Labor Unions or are actually affiliated to it.

After his return to Japan—after the shooting in Shanghai—Suzuki stated in the course of an interview with a representative of the Japanese press that the Pan-Asiatic Labor Congress would take place in Shanghai and that its chief aim would be the leveling up of the wages of Asiatic workers with those of western workers. The reason for the sudden shifting of the scene of the congress from France to Shanghai may be attributed to the fact that the Japanese imperialists needed their reformist leaders for their own purposes and were not disposed to have them exploited by any other imperialists. At the beginning of this year it appeared as the the



A PEEK EACH WEEK AT MOTION PICTURES

"THE TEMPTRESS"

Greta Garbo, Antonio Moreno and a first rate director have made a success of this picture despite Blasco Ibanez. The sins of the story (and it's a story of sins) are many. So many in fact, that the whole business is hardly worth recounting. If you have read any Blasco Ibanez drivel, you are acquainted with the theme: a story of "unrestrained passion," a beautiful woman who plays hell with the lives of more than one man, whose nature "god given or by the devil" (that stuff still goes!) is such that she drives men to a passion of some hundreds degrees Fahrenheit. In addition to the high temperature of the story, the plot moves fast tho in devious ways. That's what that is.

Greta Garbo is something else again. This beautiful woman is also an actress. Tho only in her second American picture she seems sure of a gold-lined future. Antonio Moreno is fully as deserving. He gives a characterization, which like that of Greta Garbo's, helps to get conviction despite the unconvincing hokum of the plot.

Lionel Barrymore is also in the cast—as are one or two other movie notables. The supporting cast is one that lifts the whole production far above the average. The direction is a first rate job. The picture as a whole has both brains and bank-account and all the resources of motion pictures. Given an honest story to tell, we would have had something very much more worthy.

Motion picture art has made no progress with the making of this film. But motion picture profits are sure to be swollen. "The Temptress" with its many worth-while features, plus the highly-headed hokum should prove a first-rate box office attraction. It has color, movement, adventure and passion—glorified with a mention or two of God himself and some beautiful photography. All the great advances of the motion picture are included in "The Temptress."

The picture (showing at the Roosevelt) is well worth seeing. It is not one of the truly good pictures. But in comparison with the great majority of the super-heated holy hallelujahs we are usually asked to swallow, and unconvincing as is "The Temptress," you will find it entertainment worth the modest price of admission.

W. C.



Greta Nissen, Scandinavian beauty, in a new film, "The Popular Sin," now showing at The Oriental, where Paul Ash, jazz king, presides.

A DOZEN IN BRIEF

Breaking Chains—A Russian made movie masterpiece to be shown at the Douglas Park Auditorium Friday, December 2.
The Black Pirate—Fairbanks, the gymnastic pirate.
Eagle of the Sea—Piracy not so gymnastic.
Don Juan—Barrymore bares his passion. It's bearable. With the Vitaphone (McVicker's).
The Strong Man—A fairly good comic.
The Better—Ole—Syd Chaplin makes warfare a laughing matter. With the second Vitaphone performance (Woods, Dec. 2).
Variety—One of the best ever made. London—Should have stayed there.
Subway Sadie—The kid's clever (Tivoli).
Men of Steel—Molasses.
Slums of Berlin—Slumgullion.
Passaic Strike—A striking picture. Don't miss it.

The Farmer—As He Is

ARTICLE II
By WILLIAM BOUCK

Now let us take a glance at the farmers' efforts to organize.

First he was herded into an organization by officers of the agricultural department in Washington. This afterward grew, and was called the Grange. Its co-operative efforts availed for several years. Then under the exploiting policy of this country these farmers fell victims to their own ignorance, viz., that a producer could live and prosper under a system which pyramided all his vast surplus which his poor marketing conditions gave to the other fellow upon his shoulders, as dividends and rent and interest which he had to pay the other fellow for taking it away from him.

Then came other organizations, all with the same holy belief in the sanctity of American exploiting methods, and they with the Grange have passed into that state which means no return.

Then in the early 30's of the last century an organization, more virile and more aggressive, came about on the western plains called the Farmers Alliance, which afterward merged into the Populist party. It had a program and an aggressive policy. It succeeded in electing numerous senators and congressmen, carried several states and governed them for several years. But instead of going on clearly to a workers' government it became befogged with success and quick achievement and "fused" with the aristocratic democratic party in 1896—and lost what independent policy it had. It too became a memory.

Not, however, until it had left as a legacy in several western states the principle of direct legislation, which is the direct outgrowth of populist teachings, and has in one way and another got into the constitutions of many of our states.

Passed away! Yes, it did not see the condition, or its cause clearly and made no great effort to fundamentally change the basic law of our country from a capitalist character to a co-operative commonwealth of which it talked a great deal.

Yet the Peoples' Party was a real effort of American farmers to take control of government for the producers.

Then about 1914-15, the North Dakota farmers led by A. C. Townley, Lemke and others came back with a new and aggressive force in the republican party—for let it be known the Non-Partisan League was not an independent economic organization. It was an effort to capture the republican party by one faction—and did for the time succeed in doing so with the North Dakota republican party.

Mr. Townley's whole program was to keep away from being radical, from

organizing a new party, from being anything but regular, dyed-in-the-wool capitalists, and his teaching was at the beginning: "Don't try to scare the farmers by organizing new parties. It can't be done. Steal their party and make it do what we farmers want to be done." Time and time again their organizers reiterated that principle.

Again here was an aggressive, newly built, up-to-date party, teaching farmers that they could gain their ends and still not disturb these dividends—rent-interest-surplus, pyramided upon their backs and ever becoming heavier.

And the Non-Partisan league wasted tons of ink and carloads of paper defending their loyalty and urging others to buy Liberty bonds and so forth, and again and again defended their loyalty to this present capitalist regime.

It must not be understood, however, that it was a mossy-foot organization. They DID start out with a state socialist program. They did get as far as erecting a state mill and elevator. They did force state hall insurance. They did establish a state bank, and several minor functions. They did stay with the republican party. They did endorse Coolidge by their state campaign committee of the republican party which they controlled four to one, or state central committee properly speaking. They have this year degenerated into endorsing the whole state republican ticket, although half of them are I. V. A's—old guard republicans. And this same republican administration which they elected two years ago is now sabotaging their mills and elevators at every turn.

The governor whom they elected says there is no cause for any disagreement between the farmers and the business interests. Everything is now harmonious, and any intelligent person knows what that means. The same administration has also curtailed the functions of their state bank until it is now merely a farm-loan bank. Although the purpose when established was to make it a general bank and establish branches in every county.

Such is capitalism in the United States.

You tell me, dear reader, if the producer can beat its game of surplus pyramiding upon the farmers' backs?

And the fundamental teaching of the Non-Partisan League was that a farmer could still be under that load and win. That was its fatal defect, and that's why it's where it is to-day, an asset to capitalist politicians, like Governor Sorlie.

Another article by William Bouck will appear in next week's New Magazine.

THE THEATER

A NEW THEATER IN NEW YORK

Like the "Dog Bites Man" story, the inauguration of a new theater in New York is not news. But a new theater has been inaugurated in New York—in America. And it is news.

It is not a commercial theater. It is not an "art" theater. It is not a "little" theater. It is something more vital than any of these. It is a workers' theater. The first true workers' theater on this side of the Atlantic. It is called (at present) The Workers' Drama League.

America, thank god, has no Gordon Craig to tell it its need for a national theater. America had no Romain Rolland to tell it its need for a "peoples' theater. But America has workers. And these workers found the need of a theater to link their struggle in shop and field and mine.

I say this is a true workers' theater, because theaters or rather dramatic societies in the past and even in the present were and are "doing shows" for workers. Shows which generally depict the virtues of the poor and lowly workingman. The proletarian artist has gotten rid of the paper-cap working man. The proletarian theater must get rid of the sentimental weaver. The workingman in the arts, like in the economic field, must become a conscious power.

I predict the day when there will be not one, but a hundred workers' theaters in America. The theater

must become the vital power that it is in Russia. For the theater is the greatest power in which to express the emotions of the workers.

What has the worker to gain from the present commercial or art theater? In one he sees a false presentation of life: the poor mechanic finally reaches success and marries the boss' daughter.

The other theater is too cerebral, highbrow, as he calls it. And he calls it so justly. What has the worker to do with one suffering from an exaggerated weltanschauung? The other theaters that are left to him are the vaudeville and burlesque shows which act like an opiate upon him.

Yes! I say the workers of America have need of a workers' theater. The workers of America need hundreds of workers' theaters. But this is only a start. A small but very significant start in the forming the country over of American proletent theaters.

May this theater, The Workers Drama League, be supported by those for whom it was conceived.

—Max Geltman.

Note: The first production of the Workers Drama League will be "The Biggest Boob in the World." A play by a young German Communist, Karl Wittfogel. The play has been translated into English by Upton Sinclair. It will be shown on the evenings of Dec. 4, 8 and 10 at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Ave., N. Y.

THE TINY WORKER

A Weekly.

Editor, Margaret Johnson, Ashland, Wis.

Johnny Red, Assistant Editor.

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HEY—WHAT'S THIS?

By Johnny Allard,
San Diego, Cal.

He works and works to beat heck.
He simply loves his boss.
He's solid above his neck.
To Labor he's a loss.

He sn'tches on others.
He's got a big gab.
He hates his brothers.
He's a dirty . . .

That's good, Johnny—welcome to the TINY WORKER. Come again and often!

HEY TINY REDS!

We ain't telling exactly what it is. But we have something scrumptious for next week. Oh, Boy—you sure will like it. It's the berries!



By MARGARET JOHNSON
Ashland, Wis.

"Aw, e'mon and sing before I go to bed, won't you, mother?" Rosie Red asked.

"No, Rosie, I'll tell you a story instead," her mother answered.
"Did you notice our homely cat doesn't look so nice because she hasn't time to wash her face? The beautiful cat makes the other cat get all the food for her—all the rats and mice and everything."

"The homely cat is so humble, she just works and works for the lazy cat and the lazy cat is so fat—and the homely cat is thin and hungry all the time."

"Now, that's the same way with the capitalists and the workers. The workers don't know enough yet—but when they learn and organize—there will be a different story to tell."

"Now Rosie, you'd better get to bed. Johnny is sleeping already and probably dreaming about bosses and other pirates."

A FUNNYBIRD

By Rose Kaminsky
Cleveland, O.

I hate the bird
Who hates the Red
He has a head
That's almost dead.

He sure has
Rosie! Here's another FUNNYBIRD that's sent in by
ALEC BOYD
Tuscan, Arizona.

DON'T MISS IT!
A FUNNYBIRD is
Peggy Jinks.
She never reads
and never thinks!

WHO'S NEXT?

Johnny Red is still waiting for a batch of good stuff from any group of young PIONEERS. If they send in enough at one time we will print a SPECIAL EDITION OF THE TINY WORKER FOR THEM. Are you ready?

SPORTS



BUSINESS is business—meaning college football business. For the last few weeks this Bug insisted that our modern brain emporiums spent more money to educate feet than heads. Now the Yale Athletic Association comes along with some data to show why.

They report \$300,000 as the estimated income of the football season just concluded Saturday with the Harvard game. The figure is based upon an appropriation of the gate receipts as follows:

Harvard game in Yale bowl, \$300,000; Princeton game in Palmer stadium, \$225,000; Army game in bowl, \$225,000; Brown game \$50,000.

With increasing profits football may become so important that all learning will be bent to this purpose. Enough mathematics will be taught to call signals; engineering will come handy to lay out football stadiums and measure yardage gained; physics to teach the laws of forward passing (here's where the Einstein theory will come handy); music and poetry will train cheer leaders; economics will be taught to the boys in the ticket office and finance courses will be given to the school board.



I WONDER how many fight Bugs know that Negroes were the pioneers of the noble art of knocking noses? The first heavyweight champ was Tom Molineaux, a slave of Richmond, Va. He won a \$100,000 purse for his master, Algernon Molineaux—and that much money bought more than one steak in those days. In fact, with all that money you could even get onions with the steak then. Molineaux lost his title to Tom Cribb in England in 1810, after knocking all "superior whites" loose from their necks in America.

Since then there have followed a succession of brilliant Negro boxers: Peter Jackson, Joe Gans, Joe Walcott, Sam Langford, Jack Johnson and a host of others who could also hit so hard they could knock the smile off a cigar store Indian.



I JUST have to mention it again Brother Bugs. You might have missed it. The bird who raised such holy hell about the odoriferous circumstances surrounding the Army-Navy game in Chicago today is a fish—our friend the poor (Hamilton) Fish Jr. Brother fish complains that other fish among senators and congressmen besides himself want an investigation.

It seems that wiser congressional fish secured tickets for the game at a trifling \$3.50 and sold them for \$50. Members of congress secured nearly \$12,000 tickets which they peddled at a profit. Evidently poor (Hamilton) Fish and a few other fish were overlooked.

Meanwhile the poor Chicago fish who pay taxes will pay the \$30,000 deficit on the game. The expenses including transportation and housing of cadet and middy corps, printing, erecting temporary seats "and incidentals" will total \$630,000. The ticket sale brought \$600,000.

The Army and Navy will play today. The flag will be flown and saluted; the vice-president promises to be there; army and navy drills will show the dear public to what noble manliness we owe the safety of our country; and to the tune of Yankee Doodle and the Red, White and Blue, the poor (Hamilton) Fish, Jr., in congress and the poor (tax-paying) fish in Chicago can complain till hell freezes over.

The skating season is here. Any Bugs who like to get a skate on (not

After Bloodshed---Fraternity

By GEORGE JARRBOE.

"Brothers, brothers!" chanted Klein monotonously. "All Mexicans are my brothers!"

"Why do you keep it up?" inquired Harry politely.

The Jewish gob hesitated. Then he spoke in a low, tremulous voice. "I am from the working class! The time is coming when I must remember I belong to that class! And I will not kill!"

Harry shook his head and thought it best to walk away. As he pretended to watch the lazy gulf waves he was upset himself. Life as seaman, second class, on a dreadnaught seemed hardly worth while. But for his faith in the flag he would have jumped ship. Harry reflected: the soft-soaping calling officer had chatted briskly of broadside to broadside, then hand-to-hand combat, overcoming strong men for the honor of a stainless flag.

Stainless? Shipmates boasted of recent clubbings and stabbings of civilians in Nicaragua! Harry could not believe such cruel things were done;

To keep his head the boy had let out his emotions into bright dreams. He went off by himself and pictured a strongly walled city filled with soldiers and cannon, the heroes and Old Glory charging into battle smoke, the old man-to-man conflict.

The dreadnaught dropped anchor in Vera Cruz harbor. Harry was puzzled when no shot was fired at them. The town seemed asleep in the trembling sunshine; no cannon; no soldiers. Just then a bosun's mate poked him and told him to go below and get ready. A landing party! Bloodshed! But where was the enemy? Harry could not understand the situation at all. Klein tiptoed over and whispered: "America is in the wrong. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo after 1848 provided that all disputes should be submitted to arbitration." Harry stole a glance at his precious flag, more puzzled than ever.

Hatred for the enemy was whipped up. The catholic chaplain rubbed his fat pink hands. "The greasers are turning against our holy church. Makes me more anxious to clean 'em up." The pious fellow was very

intact except for broken glass and bayonets hanging from their fastenings, while the rear wall was nearly shot out. Harry and Klein thought it best to rush around, yelling like the other fiends, letting off their rifles, pretending to bayonet prostrate enemies. No plunder in the schoolrooms, just books, maps, globes and desks overthrown among masses of mortar. To shouts of joy the bedrooms were being rifled. Helpless against the big shells, the Mexican boys had been chucked about by the hurricanes of explosions. Blood stank everywhere, on sheets, pillows, books, broken furniture, on the money and trinkets being lifted by the invaders. Everywhere things like bloody worms seemed to crawl over things; the cadets had taken mattresses from their beds and stuffed them into the broad windows—the shells had blown boys and bedding into feathery wriggling bits. Klein and Harry stood in a corner. They took a moment in which to breathe, and decided to smile as they saw two satin slippers borne away as a gift to the captain of an English warship.

A pious gangster from New York, whose loud voice and brutal fist had earned him rapid promotion to bosun's mate, routed out the boys. "Into the street with ye!" he shouted. As he was poking his bayonet way they scuttled out. The pious catholic was now real bloodthirsty, religious fury agitating him against the helpless people. Crazed with fear, bleeding about the head, a child skidded up and clutched his legs. "Padre!" wailed the small shrill voice. The petty officer raised his rifle and was bringing down the butt on the little one's head when he paused and shoved the kid to one side. "I can't do it!" he wolfed, and squatted on a doorstep.

The boys slogged on. The street was filled with panic-stricken citizens. Three nuns on the run, showing their fat calves, were not molested. Harry passed rippling banks of morning glories and secretly marveled at the rich color of the hibiscus. Dark alleys. Prostitutes in silk tights killed by shells. An old beggar sitting on steps, very quiet. Breeze lifted white hair from forehead and there was a fragment of hot iron sticking in his forehead. Harry sobbed. "On! On!" bellowed the Annapolis masters and their overseers, the petty officers.

The imperialist shock troops drove on. To a smashed-up school. Shells had burst within. A slaughterhouse. Tough sailors cried out when they got in. The gangster howled to a saint. Harry had to go in, nearly stumbling over a child at the blackboard who was chalking away swiftly, making queer, crazy scrawlings. Harry peeked. Her eyes had been put out. He felt impelled to look up, and started backward. Above the blinded unfortunate smoldered the stern eyes Benito Juarez, liberator of Mexico.

Harry covered his face, leaning on his rifle, tears streaming down his cheeks. The great navy of the U. S. at a murdering job like this! A defenseless town bombarded, helpless men, women, children butchered! Klein tiptoed up, his long nose wobbling as his face worked up and down. "Harry, these poor kids! Some day there will be a change. Some day we shall enter another great room like this, but filled with dead old men, senators and admirals!"

"All this murder and still no salute to the flag," muttered Harry. "What kind of rag is it that must drink human blood to satisfy its bastard 'honor'?" The boys dared to dream out loud of the big room filled with dead bosses, of the rich land of Mexico emerging from the exploiter's shadow. Away with priests and cathedrals, up with peasants and cottages! The boys trembled at the vision of a workers earth. Then there would be no more massacres like Vera Cruz! They had no blame for the imperialist shock troops. Mere pawns. Dumb, driven, unawakened.

"Just working class men like us!" observed Klein.

"Like the dead citizens in the streets!" put in Harry.

"Brothers, brothers!" chanted both Harry and Klein.



What Mexico Is Fighting.

firmly he looked to the flag, symbol of justice and mercy. The others also adored the banner, but when Harry asked why, they shut up and just whispered about him. All were patriots except Klein; because he scowled at the flag nobody but Harry would talk to him. There was Klein now, all alone as usual, leaning over the rail. In spite of himself, Harry loped over and rested a hand on the Jew's shoulder.

"Come out of it, you! Get below white the gettin's good!" The petty officer pushed them along. They were to dip their white uniforms in coffee, dyeing them a khaki color. All the sailors were doing it, to make themselves less of a target. Vera Cruz was their destination. It seemed the "greasers" were to be forced to salute the flag. Harry inquired why. "Well, Wilson said so. What's more, you bastard, you're turning into a regular sea lawyer and you better look out!"

pre-war style!) or any Workers Sports Club that enters skating competitions, will always find room in this column for any victories they "put on ice." As usual, send the skating news to the skate who signs himself

The Bug



A well known Chicago outdoor sport.

happy. The landing party fell in along the ship's rail. Mostly young fellows with faces vacant of intelligence, standing stiffly, rather excited. "Growl as you charge, men!" snapped a natty officer. At the kind of snarl a drunken man gives to his dog the boats filled with imperialist shock troops.

As the invaders raced across the bay in their fast motorboats, faintly, in alarm, they heard the beautiful Mexican bugle call. Straining his eyes, Harry could see no sign of soldiers. Only a pedestrian or two was ducking for cover. And well they might! Over the heads of the boys in the boats the "San Francisco," "Chester" and "Prairie" let drive a rapid fire. From then on events moved dizzily fast for Harry. He remembers landing, slipping in a pool of blood. He looked. It was ebbing from a woman's wounded side. He felt for his first-aid package. "On!" bellowed a petty officer.

Hustled ahead, motivated by the fear of court-martial and the desire to inflict hurt on helpless people, the young fellows licked their dry lips and sibilated like wolves. Only Harry and the Jew kept their heads. A rage gripped the boy who had dreamed of glory. He sneered at the flag, stained with the crime of it all. So Klein was right! Sidling up to his pal, Harry pressed his hand in understanding. "You are my brother; all men are my brothers," said the Jew huskily. With sad eyes Klein paddled by Harry. Neither fired at an object. These poor devils in the rags of their exploited country were brothers, brothers! "Brothers, brothers!" chanted Harry and Klein.

The boys had to slog on. At the big, once-handsome naval academy they stopped short. The cruisers had slapped in shells thru the windows so that the front of the building was